FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 AUGUST 1985

Lebanon

Israeli Moves — Israeli troops entered several Lebanese villages west of the Galilee panhandle 28 August, detaining and interrogating local inhabitants, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, the Israeli authorities released 113 Lebanese detainees from 'Atlit jail and transferred them to the International Red Cross in southern Lebanon, IDF radio announced. Israeli official Uri Lubrani expressed hope that the remaining 150 Lebanese detainees in 'Atlit will be released very soon, the radio noted.

Political/Security Situation — President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad agreed on the need to accelerate conciliatory moves and prevent an aggravation of the current situation, Beirut radio disclosed in a report on a telephone conversation between the two leaders. Al-Asad reportedly affirmed Syria's willingness to do everything possible to unite the Lebanese people. The radio had earlier cited reports that the Lebanese Forces have agreed to the deployment of Syrian observers inside Christian areas provided they are joined by French observers. A French envoy subsequently left for Damascus after holding talks with President al-Jumayyil, according to Voice of Lebanon radio which said the envoy told al-Jumayyil that France will only propose French participation in the Lebanese security plan if this is requested by the Lebanese Government.

In another development, Beirut radio reported that former Presidents Sulayman Franjiyah, Camille Sham'un, and Charles Hilu began talks 28 August in a village near Jubayl.

Libya

Reacting to the U.S. State Department's reaffirmation of support for Tunisia, JANA's political editor said Libya did not expect a U.S. stance different from its "previous hostile ones" and opposites can only meet in the "combat arena." Earlier, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* reported that it has learned from "reliable sources" that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has promised to end the dispute with Tunisia in a manner that will please both countries, and the Tunisian workers issue will be resolved if Tunisia ends it media campaign against Libya.

In another development, Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki said that Lebanese workers in Libya may be expelled if they refuse to accept Libyan citizenship, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. As for the economic effects of the departure of foreign workers, a source in the economy and light industries secretariat cited by JANA said all bakeries, vehicle maintenance workshops, and other technical workshops have been operating normally and at the same capacity.

Israel

The Israeli authorities have reliable information that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is "personally" directing terrorist activity against Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television. Meanwhile, security forces uncovered a youth organization in the Golan Heights responsible for a number of terrorist attacks against the IDF and Israeli citizens over the last 6 months, Jerusalem radio reported.

In a separate development, Jerusalem radio reported that Khalil Abu Ziyad departed for Jordan 28 August and is expected to stay there 3 years in accordance with an agreement reached earlier in the week with Israeli authorities.

Saudi Arabia

Differences among Muslims are increasing, King Fahd said in a speech to pilgrimage delegation leaders broadcast by Riyadh television. Noting that all good offices to halt the "ferocious" Iran-Iraq war have failed, the king said "we have done all that we could" in this respect.

Western Sahara

Saharan People's Liberation Army forces destroyed a West German boat in Saharan territorial waters 22 August, according to a Saharan Information Ministry communique reported by Algiers radio. Two FRG citizens were picked up and the Saharans are examining ways to hand them over to their government. The communique noted that nations have been warned that the war is subjecting civilians traveling in Saharan territory to "serious danger."

Pakistan

Benazir Bhutto, leader of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party, warned that Pakistanis will not tolerate martial law beyond the 1 January 1986 deadline announced by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo earlier this month, AFP reported. She said the party did not want to provide the government with any excuse to continue military rule beyond that period.

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Fatah Central Committee Ends Session in Tunis

JN271756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The Fatah movement Central Committee ended the session that began in Tunis last Saturday. Our correspondent has learned that the Central Committee discussed a report from Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] regarding U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's recent tour of the region. It also discussed ways to escalate Palestinian armed struggle inside the occupied homeland, the main arena of conflict. Also discussed was the positive outcome of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca last month, as well as the situation in the Palestinian camps.

The Central Committee listened to reports regarding Palestinian officials' visits to Baghdad, Moscow, and Algiers. The Fatah movement Central Committee also stressed at the end of its meeting its adherence to principled positions to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question — principles which were drawn up during the Palestinian leadership's meeting in Baghdad last April.

Interested in U.S.-Jordan Talks

LD280007 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] At the end of its meetings in Tunis the Fatah Revolutionary Council has urged the Palestinians in the occupied territories to increase their cohesion and back their steadfastness in the face of the occupation forces. It saluted the escalation of the armed struggle against the Zionist groups and against the Israeli settlement policy. Also the council showed interest in the Jordanian-American consultations which are aimed at opening a Jordanian-Palestinian-American dialogue.

Military Operations Against Zionists Detailed

JN271809 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1646 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese joint forces attacked Zionist buildings with katyusha rockets in the northern part of occupied Palestine yesterday. The shelling caused serious damage to a number of Zionist buildings and either killed or wounded a number of Zionists.

During the past 2 days, the heroes of the joint forces also carried out several successful operations against positions of the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in what the occupation forces call the security belt in southern Lebanon. The operations destroyed a number of Zionist and agent forces positions and either wounded or killed a number of Zionist and agent soldiers.

The Zionist spokesman admitted these operations, but declined to mention his losses or those of his agents. He said that his forces shelled a number of villages in southern Lebanon, launched large-scale search campaigns in a number of these villages, and arrested a number of innocent citizens on the pretext of searching for the heroes of the joint forces, but without success.

U.S.-USSR Summit Expected To Fail on Mideast Issue

GF271040 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 25 Aug 85

[From the "Political Commentary" program]

[Text] A great number of observers and political commentators believe that the main purpose for holding the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Casablanca was to obtain approval for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the joint PLO-Jordanian political move.

The observers justify their belief that, as the Soviet-U.S. summit will be held in November, the two superpowers should have an Arab formula or view on settling the Middle East problem so that the United States and the Soviet Union will be able to decide on this matter during discussions between Reagan and Gorbachev.

We do not want to go into the reasons for the convening of the summit in Casablanca or its results, which according to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, are for the benefit of the Palestinian cause in general. We just want to say that the U.S. Administration and the Soviet Government are well aware of the problems of the region and that the Arab plan for solving all these problems was summarized in the Fes summit resolutions. The PLO and all the Arabs insist that the Fes resolutions must be the basis for any solution. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement confirms this. This agreement confirms the necessity of convening an international conference to settle the issue. While the Soviet Union and most members of the UN Security Council agree on the need to convene this conference, the U.S. Administration insists on rejecting this idea, and insists on convening bilateral talks between Jordan and the PLO on one side, and Israel on the other, on the lines of the Camp David talks and this is rejected by the PLO. The clear and categorical PLO rejection stems from previous Palestinian stands on the desired solution — stands from which no Palestinian negotiator can deviate. (?This is the reason for the failure) of the latest mission of the U.S. envoy, Richard Murphy, to the area despite assurances by the U.S. Administration that the mission has not failed.

The PLO has affirmed that dialogue with the U.S. Administration will not inspire it to reach political results and cannot lead to a direct dialogue with Israel. This has been confirmed more than once by the PLO and its leadership through their statements, and in press commentaries and bulletins which side with the PLO's media line. In other words, the PLO dialogue with the U.S. Administration or its envoys is just like any other dialogue conducted by any Arab country in the region to explore views and to attempt to reach areas of agreement between two parties. Should the dialogue fail to achieve this goal, then the PLO will stick to the well known saying: One should stay in his own place, or one should be satisfied with what he possesses.

The political experience gained by the PLO through its long-running struggle and its confirmed knowledge of the hidden aspects of the U.S. policy hostile to the aspirations and heroic struggle of our people has protected the PLO and the Palestinian people from sliding into the U.S. abyss. Those who predicted the

fall of the PLO into the U.S. abyss have been disappointed, and their shameful claims have failed, as have the missions of Murphy and other envoys of the U.S. Administration.

The U.S. imperialist policy has failed and will continue to fail in the face of the firm Palestinian stands, stands from which there can be no deviation. Such firm stands are supported by the gun of the Palestinian struggler inside and outside the occupied territories. Regarding the summit of the superpowers next November, we expect that it will fail drastically on the Mideast issue, because the two parties contradict each other. One of them is in the East while the other in West; the distance between East and West is vast and the gap between them is very big, at least with regard to the Middle East.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Addresses Hajj Groups, Discusses Gulf War

GF271350 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Speech by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at ceremony attended by leaders of pilgrimage delegations at the Royal Palace in Mina outside Mecca on 27 August — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. "Oh mankind, we have created you male and female, and appointed you races and tribes, that you may know one another. The noblest among you in the sight of God is the most Godfearing of you." [Koranic verse] Peace be upon the last of the prophets and messengers, and all his scions and companions. Honorable brothers, leaders and members of delegations, honorable gathering. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. May God greet you, oh visitors to the house of God. Welcome to this ever-recurring Muslim gathering, which will continue to take place on the plains of Mecca until God inherits the earth and those who are on it.

Brothers, praise be to God, we meet again in this pure land and return to the cradle of the message of Islam and to the source of light in the land of peace. We held a similar meeting during last year's pilgrimage; we reviewed the conditions of our nation [ummah] and the developments of our causes in various countries. History has turned the page of the past year and has opened a new page onto its record full of sorrows and pain. What do we see today on the eve of the new hegira year?

I say, with pain in the hearts of each of us, that there is still division among us, and that we still see each other through dark glasses. We see that differences among us prevent agreement — indeed such differences are increasing. Moreover, we see the enemy lying in wait for us, drawing up designs on us, concocting plots, sowing sedition, and creating among us all that enables him to split the ranks and weaken our will. By God, we are not weak nor feeble, nor are we few, but we have no help except from God. We have departed a little from the teachings of our noble religion, and we have preoccupied ourselves with other than following God's orders. If we should return to the book of God, we would find strength and determination in his words: "Faint not, neither sorrow; you shall be the upper ones if you are believers." [Koranic verse] How can we be feeble, when God says. "That is because God is the protector of the believers, and that the unbelievers have no protector." [Koranic verse] If we would return to the right path and support God, God will support us, for who is more truthful than God?

Brother pilgrims, the yoke of the tyrant on some of our peoples and countries has intensified; the Muslim Afghan people continue their struggle on the path of God to liberate their homeland from tyranny and occupation, not fearing their greater and mightier enemy because they are a people who believe that God is the greatest and mightiest. "How often has a small force defeated a numerous force, by God's leave? God is with the patient." [Koranic verse]

Brothers, we have the sizzling and continuous war of brothers. This war is being fought between two Muslim people in two dear countries, Iraq and Iran. Plague has thinned their ranks and medicine is not available. All the good offices' efforts crashed on the rocks of this ferocious war and all the calls for peace faded with the reverberations of its bombs. In association with the other brothers, we have done all that we could. We will never be without hope.

Brothers for over 10 years we have witnessed the blazing fire, Arab bloodletting without consideration, and innocent people being killed without returning punishment. Tens, even thousands fall dead as a result of detonations and destruction each day in the land of civilization, knowledge, and light. Its people decided to be steadfast and to live as other honorable people do in their homelands. Is there a glimmer of hope that these people may retrieve their former conditions, preserve their freedom, and safeguard their unity and their country's territorial integrity?

Brothers, what else can we say? Our main issue is the Palestinian people. What is to come after their tiring and long procession along their road of struggle? We still hear the call of Jerusalem — a call that shakes the area. We still see the disdainful Arab Muslim move aimlessly from one homeland to another and scatter among the people. These people were even deprived of the tents — that house them, but hardly defend them — in such a way that they [not indentified] burned them over their heads and destroyed the land under their feet. These people want nothing other than to restore their denied rights, to return to their usurped homeland, and to restore the right to self-determination.

Brothers, these are some of our griefs and afflictions. We had no alternative but to mention them today and remember them in our meeting, this very meeting, in order to reaffirm a promise we made before the house of God during the Al-Ta'if summit conference and in order to emphasize what was adopted later during the Fes summit. All of us on this very day in this very ceremony, must renew the call to the brothers warring in dear homes to abandon the fighting, to stop shedding the blood of their children, and to preserve what remains for this nation with regard to power, men, and hardware so as to confront the usurping enemy, who lies in wait. God ordered us to prepare for this enemy all the power we can obtain. The characteristics of this power is self-restraint and the defeat of satan. Among its cornerstones are the massing of ranks, the unification of positions, and cohesion.

We beseech God on this blessed day, along with millions of Muslims throughout the world, to open their eyes to right, to purify their souls from which anger flows, and to remove this anger from us and from the people of our nation everywhere. We also ask God to support the religion, to raise his words, and to help us against our enemies.

Dear ones, at the conclusion of my speech it remains for me to express gratitude for the blessings of God, as the almighty God said "Talk about the blessings of your Lord." God blessed us with his generosity and delegated us to serve the two holy places since the rule of the constructive establisher, our father 'Abd al-'Aziz, God bless his soul, and the honorable kings that ruled after him. We pledged to rule the people justly according to the holy book and the words of the faithful prohpet. We did our best to

consolidate the rules based on the teachings of our true religion and we granted ourselves to the service of the pilgrims, to care for the comfort of God's guests, and to ensure their security and safety when the road to these places was filled with fears and dangers and reaching God's house became hard and difficult. But God blessed us and gave us wealth from the depth of the earth. He made the children of this precious homeland loyal and honest men who bore with us loyalty and contributed with their arms and brains to the execution of the holy mission. With the blessings of God they marched forward, scattering goodness and growth, and giving generously to all without differentiation. Thanks to God, the sea waters were purified, the wheels of the factories were turned by the arms of our children by God's blessing, the national establishments were set on the most modern systems, hospitals were constructed to the highest standards specializing in all fields of modern medicine, the roads were extended to link the heart of the Kingdom with its parts through the most modern network known to current civilizations. Moreover, with God's help, the agricultural, industrial and construction development plans were formed through the support of its funds, which contributed to comprehensive growth, which you see today throughout the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Saudi citizen entered the century of modern and developed technology through its largest door. We did not settle for this, but through God's help we continued to abide by our Islamic, Arab and national committments toward our brothers without expecting anything in return. We will continue along the path we have chosen for ourselves to please God with this path.

Dear brother, once again I greet you with the greetings of Islam and ask God to accept your offerings and to return you to your homeland, as pure as your mothers brought you, after a successful pilgrimage without obscenity, wickedness, or wrangling. May God grant success to us and you in everything that is in the interest of this nation and bring you back on other pilgrimages with prosperity, security, and peace.

Crude Oil Production Registers Decrease

GF260610 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] Bahrain: Saudi Arabian crude oil production fell again in the first three weeks of August to between 2.2 million and 2.4 million barrels per day (bpd) despite the kingdom's clear wish to boost output, oil and diplomatic sources in the Gulf said.

Saudi Arabia apparently was unable to find enough buyers to maintain the July output level of about 2.6 million bpd, which was up from a 20 year low of between 2.2 million and 2.3 million bpd in June, they said.

Senior OPEC sources said Saudi Arabia warned in June that it would feel free to break pricing or output rules if other OPEC members did not respect them.

In July, before an OPEC meeting at which oil ministers agreed to obey the rules, Saudi Arabia's King Fahd reaffirmed a commitment to OPEC resolutions provided they did not harm Saudi interests.

There were rumours on oil markets earlier this month that Saudi was offering direct or indirect discounts to customers and that production would therefore rise.

The oil and diplomatic sources estimate exports from the main terminal at Ras Tannura fell to about 1.1 million bpd in the first three weeks of August from around 1.3 million bpd in July.

They put Ras Tannura liftings at 1.8 million bpd for the first week, traditionally the strongest week, 1.2 million bpd for the second, and 500,000 for the third.

Other production, much of it consumed domestically, is estimated at between 1.1 million and 1.3 million bpd.

Some liftings from Ras Tannura in late July/early August went into tankers the Saudis chartered to function as floating storage and did not constitute new sales, the sources said.

The low output has forced the Saudis to dig into financial reserves, and Saudi oil minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani has said they also need to boost output to get the needed gas associated with oil production.

Late last month, Yamani forecast the kingdom's crude output would rise to its OPEC quota of 4.353 million bpd, and that by end-August sales would rise as customers built stocks for the northern hemisphere winter.

But sources said the Saudis are now worried that Iraq will soak up some of the expected increase in demand for OPEC oil in the next few months.

Iraq has built a 500,000 bpd line into Saudi Arabia to join the Saudi eastwest pipeline leading to the Red Sea.

UN Delegate in Geneva Discusses Libyan Expulsions

NC280841 Cairo MENA in English 0731 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, Aug 28 (MENA) — Condemning Libya's arbitrary action against Egyptian workers in Libya at the European headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva, Egypt's delegate said yesterday Egypt retains its right to take all suitable legal action to protect the rights of its citizens.

AL-AHRAM leads its front-page news with a dispatch by its correspondent in Geneva on the statement Ambassador Sa'd Al-Fararji, Egypt's delegate at the European headquarters of the United Nations, made before the United Nations Sub-Committee on the Combat of Racial Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities.

The newspaper's correspondent also reports that Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will meet today with the director of the International Labour Organization to discuss Libya's actions against Egyptian workers.

Both *AL-AHRAM* and *AL-AKHBAR* carried long features on the Egyptians who were expelled from Libya. Egyptians related stories of the bad treatment accorded to them and how they were beaten, and their savings were confiscated. Egyptians were also tortured to force them renounce their Egyptian nationality and instead take the Libyan nationality, but they turned down all temptations.

Libyans say that Al-Qadhdhafi expelled the Egyptians now and will expel the Libyan people tomorrow. However the Egyptians have a home to go to but the Libyan people have no home other than Libya to go to when they are kicked out of their country. Libyans say that the Revolutionary Committees force them to listen every day in camps to lectures on the *Green Book*.

Commentary Questions Libyan View of 'Id al-Adha

NC270636 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] On these auspicious and blessed days, the Arab masses wonder how the Libyan ruler, who has violated every law and norm, defines sacrifice and redemption. Does he believe that the blessed 'Id al-Adha means he can spurn the workers — be they Egyptian, Tunisian, Mauritanian, or Chadian — after they did their national duty on Libyan soil, and that he can deny them their rights and everything else they earned through sweat?

Does the colonel think that sacrifice means he can confiscate the money and all the other possessions of these Arab workers? Once this was done, he threw them out of the country in a wave of mass deportations. This was accompanied by inhuman and unethical practices that violated every law and were completely inconsistent with human rights, the most basic values and principles, and the spirit of Arabism and Islam. Does he think he can do all this?

Does Al-Qadhdhafi think that the 'Id is an opportunity to mass some 30,000 soldiers on the borders with Tunisia and threaten military action? Does his view of the 'Id mean that he can send Libyan military aircraft to violate Tunisian airspace, frighten peaceful people on their great holiday, spread a spirit of instability, and prompt the Tunisian forces to go on alert lest Al-Qadhdhafi embark on a foolish adventure?

Does Al-Qadhdhafi think that the 'Id can be used to suspend trade with Tunisia as part of a plan of hostility, conspiracy, and provocation? He doesn't want to stop this plan, as he is trying to remind us of what happened in 1980 in the Tunisian city of Qafsah.

Does Al-Qadhdhafi's view of the 'Id mean that he can try to impose Libyan citizenship on Egyptian and Tunisian workers and that he can ask Arab workers to apply for Libyan citizenship? This was a basic condition for their continued employment; otherwise, they would face deportation and confiscation of their money and everything else. It is no secret that once they became Libyan citizens, that country's conscription law would have been applied to them. We also know that Al-Qadhdhafi does not view the Libyan Army as a national shield to protect the country and maintain its security. He sees it as a tool to be used for acts of aggression against his neighbors. This has happened to Chad, Sudan, and Tunisia.

It remains for us to tell Al-Qadhdhafi that, with his behavior, he has abused all the noble values and principles that govern relations among states, especially those among brothers and neighbors. He has also abused the notions of unity, solidarity, one's Arab identity, and all the slogans that he reiterates and undermines at the same time. It also remains for us to tell him that the Libyan people's silence does not mean satisfaction, as the colonel imagines or as some try to tell him. This is based on the fact that all the reports coming from Libya confirm that things have gone beyond every possible or tolerable limit. The Libyan people have reached the breaking point and are now calling the Revolutionary Committees barbaric committees.

If the average Libyan remains silent, it is only because he fears persecution, arrest, and the (?confiscation) of his property by these committees. [Words indistinct] there are signs that tell us a great deal. The morrow is nigh for he who awaits it.

Commentary Views Results of Damascus Meeting

NC280803 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The analysis we made 2 days ago turned out to be accurate, as it was done scientifically. The Iranian, Syrian, and Libyan foreign ministers — a parody of the brothers Karamazov — who met in Damascus on the eve of the blessed 'Id al-Adha, the sacrificial feast, were already geared for evil and the destruction of what remains of Arab unity and vigor.

The goal of the three Arab capitals is to divide the Arab world by rejecting majority opinion. Any agreement among Arab countries wins the disapproval of the three midgets in Syria, Iran, and Libya.

According to news agencies, these three countries have stepped up their campaign against Arab unity. The final communique issued in Damascus contained their categorical rejection of the resolutions passed by the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca.

The final communique of the Damascus meeting also condemned what it termed Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's unjust war against Iran. In addition, the communique sharply criticized the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The communique also notes that the three countries support the so-called Palestinian Salvation Front, a pro-Syrian group.

That is how the tyrants of Syria, Iran, and Libya agreed on a way to openly and shamelessly stab the Arab and Islamic people in the back.

Libya's position on all this is rather puzzling. The virulence of the Syrian stand is well known and even justifiable in terms of the Syrian regime's twisted thinking. It views its disputes with Iraq as an alibi for antagonism and treachery. The Gulf war gave Syria a convenient excuse to stab Iraq in the back and to provide Iran with all the help it needed to continue its fight against Iraq. This is all too clear, at least from the devious Syrian regime's point of view.

In contrast, Libya's position on any issue is entirely incomprehensible, and can be explained only by the administrative, political, economic, and psychological disorders of Libya's leaders. These disorders are responsible for Libya's stand on Arab issues, particularly the Gulf war.

To reiterate, Syria's position is justifiable, given the reasons, goals, and ambitions which explain its support of Iran at the expense of the Iraqi and Arab people, and even at the expense of Iranian-Arab relations. However, Libya's attitude runs counter to every principle governing the course of events in the Arab and Islamic world. Indeed, it belies the very slogans coined by the Libyan regime to hide its ugly face.

Why should Libya support Iran against Iraq? This is a haunting question that has gone unanswered for 5 years now. Is it because Iran is linked to Syria in an unholy alliance, and that Syria is Iraq's enemy and Libya's friend? This is the sort of unlikely and twisted logic that can subsist only on the ignorance, conceit, and venom of Libya's leaders. What does the Libyan colonel hope to gain from widening the gap between Iraq and Iran on one hand and Iraq and Syria on the other?

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi used the same principle in Africa, the same old colonial principle of divide and rule. Al-Qadhdhafi divides all right, but he does not rule. We have seen the many splits he caused in North Africa: one between Tunisia and Libya, one between Mauritania and Libya, and more than one between Algeria and Libya. Until recently, Morocco and Libya were at loggerheads as well. Al-Qadhdhafi has presided over rifts with Sudan, Chad, and Egypt. Has a single Arab country been spared Al-Qadhdhafi's dirty tricks?

As if this attitude in dealing with his neighbors and brothers was not enough, Al-Qadhdhafi has shown a basic disregard for Arab interests. He hurt the Palestinian cause and helped mutilate Lebanon.

Al-Qadhdhafi has been up to his insipid tricks again recently, which he uses as a smoke screen to cover his economic, political, and moral failures. He tried to pressure Egyptian, Tunisian, and Algerian workers into accepting Libyan citizenship. They refused, and he wanted to have his revenge by humiliating them through expulsion. Such a deplorable act reflects badly on the fraternal Libyan people. The colonel, with his chaotic regime and mobbish committees, will not go unpunished, not only at the hands of those he has harmed, but, first and foremost, at the hands of the great Libyan people.

AL-WAFD Accuses U.S. of 'Brainwashing' Arab Youth

PM231540 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 15 Aug 85 pp 3, 10

[Majdi Muhanna reportage: "Americans and Israelis in Cairo on Mission To Brainwash Egyptian Youths"]

[Excerpts] *AL-WAFD* has obtained serious documents and texts of letters exchanged between some American offices in Cairo and Zionist organizations in Washington that hide behind the name of "peace" and some Egyptian officials. These reveal the extent of the sabotage to which the minds of Arab youth, particularly Egyptian, Palestinian, and Jordanian youth, are subjected by these organizations, which claim to be nongovernmental and belong to the Institute of Applied Idealism in the United States.

Under the slogan of peace these organizations operate programs for brainwashing Arab youth. One of the results was that a young Egyptian woman said in a report which she was asked to write about her trip to the United States:

"I have formed friendships which will remain with me forever. Merely to live with Israelis is a great pleasure. In the past I tried to correspond with Israelis but this was not possible. This dismayed me greatly because I wanted to know much about Israeli culture. (Lagsi) has given me the opportunity to do so."

This (Lagsi) is one of the projects controlled by the America and Middle East "Amideast" office, which has branches in Egypt, Jordan, the West Bank, and Lebanon.

The American and Middle East office supervises many projects. including (Lagsi), whose aim is to brainwash Arab youth and change their ideas and beliefs and to inculcate into Arab children and young people — concentrating in particular on Egyptian, Palestinian,and Jordanian youth — the idea that they can coexist in peace and love with Jewish youths.

In the meantime Jewish children and young people are being raised differently, that is, they are raised on aggression and the usurpation of other people's lands.

The projects which come under "Amideast" offices include the "Open Door," "Louis and Clark," "International Honor Program," "Let," and "Open Sesame" projects. All these projects serve the same objectives at which (Lagsi) aims. The (Lagsi) director is called Ira Kaufman, a Zionist Jew.

There is an interesting and sensational story that could provide a background to the activities of the "Amideast" office before we come to the (Lagsi) project and its numerous programs and to the correspondence exchanged between the (Lagsi) director in Washington and some senior Egyptian officials.

The story goes like this: In the fifties the America and Middle East office was known as the Friends of America and the Middle East and the name was changed to America and Middle East office in the early sixties.

In 1961 all the documents of this office were burned. It was said then that the director of the office himself burned them, allegedly because he was drunk and unconscious. The body of this director was found in mysterious circumstances in the town of Suez 2 days after the documents went up in flames.

How did this director die, what were the documents he burned, and did U.S. intelligence have a hand in the matter?

The answers to these questions are known to all those who have any connection with this office now. They are also known to those who were involved with the association before it was changed into an office.

There is an important observation to be made here — that among those who took part in the (Lagsi) programs was (Jean Phils), an employee in the science counselor's office at the U.S. Embassy who is also the wife of (Elmer Phils), head of the training division of U.S. AID, the division dealing directly with the peace grants and all the training programs in the Egyptian ministries. (Lagsi), it claims, is a nongovernmental organization that comes under the U.S. Institute for Applied Idealism. What does nongovernmental mean here, what does "idealism" mean, and what is the connection between (Lagsi) and U.S. AID if the former is a nongovernmental body as it claims to be?

The answer to these questions is well known in advance, particularly if we know what (Lagsi's) objectives are. These are as follows:

1. To give young people of various cultures the opportunity to establish contacts, especially young people who are involved in regional conflicts.

2. To set an example of international cooperation by giving young people an opportunity to work together and to discuss problems of common interest to them.

3. To establish a service program and another for annual conferences at which young people exchange ideas and information.

4. To work to set up a computer network for the (Lagsi) young people and the Mediterranean and Middle East [as published] Organization with the aim of bringing the young people and the organizations they represent together so that there can be interchange between them. The objective of the programs preared by (Lagsi), as its documents and special bulletins say, is to reduce political conflict in the Middle East, bearing in mind that the opportunities for interchange between Arab and Jewish youth leaders are, in the view of (Lagsi) still few.

The programs include environmental subjects which affect the life of both Arab and Jewish people and through which cooperation cooperation between the two peoples can be developed.

It is worth noting that the (Lagsi) program began in Israel Monday 12 August and will continue till 25 August. The 12 young people from (Lagsi) league will be joined there by 18 Arab and Israeli young people as well as 6 others.

This group of young people is scheduled to spend 1 week in an Arab village then in an Israeli settlement, a kibbutz or a moshav.

In the end they will visit Neve Shalom, an Arab-Jewish settlement 12 km from Jerusalem. The settlement is considered to be a unique experiment in Arab-Jewish cooperation.

The second stage of the program will take place in Egypt beginning 26 August.

(Lagsi) is preparing another program 1-7 September in which some 80 young people from the Mediterranean region will take part. Young people from Egypt, Israel, the West Bank, and Jordan will take part. This program is scheduled to take place in Spain.

(Lagsi) documents say that 20 percent of the young people who take part in the 1985 conference in Spain will attend the conference to be held in Cairo in 1986.

In one of its secret documents (Lagsi) reveals the basic objective it is serving, namely brainwashing Arab youth. It says:

"With maturity and courage these Arab and Jewish young people have agreed to put politics aside and to explore areas of agreement between them. They have found that they have common aspirations and concerns and that there are links in food, language, music, and culture.

"The Arabs and the Jews have discovered that they are comrades in humanity and capable of peaceful coexistence and that the (Lagsi) young people are the fathers of tomorrow, they are the teachers and business leaders in the field of agriculture, politics, science, medicine, and social services. These will lay down the basis of social and political dialogue and economic agreements for the next 20-40 years."

Thus (Lagsi) has clearly revealed its true objectives. It is seeking to merge the Israeli and Arab economies and merge Israeli culture with Arab culture.

We have in our possession two letters sent by Ira Kaufman, technical director of the (Lagsi) program, to Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sport, listing the names of some Egyptians participating in the (Lagsi) program and including some details of certain projects. He also invites him to address one of the conferences for 30 minutes on the subject of young people's future responsibility in relation to Egypt.

We are not publishing the text of the two letters in order to preserve their secrecy.

Among the names mentioned in Ira Kaufman's letter are: Salah Jalal, former doyen of journalists; Dr Khalid 'Abd al-'Aziz, chairman of the Arab Office for Youth and Environment; and Hasan Shukri. Several Egyptians have participated in this program, including: Raja' Mursi, director of the UN information office; Dr Mustafa Fudah, of the science college at Al-Azhar University; Isma'il Sabri Rida, of the Wings tourism company; and a doctor called 'Ismat who works as director of the Environmental Studies Center at Suez Canal University. The name of Marju Bisharah is also mentioned. It appears from the documents that he is charged with contacting the army. The important question here is: Does the program provide for visiting prohibited military areas or what?

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,939

JN271630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,939 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic confrontation of the defeated enemy remnants in all operational theaters.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our forward units carried out effective strikes against enemy units opposite our positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits and inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our units also killed three enemy soldiers and destroyed two ammunition depots and three infantry positions, killing all occupants.

2. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units in the V Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy positions and gun emplacements, greatly damaging enemy equipment and vehicles. One of our brave patrols in the same sector was carrying out its sacred duty in non-man's-land when it found and brought back four light launchers, six rifles, and two machineguns the enemy left behind in previous battles.

3. One of our units sighted an enemy patrol consisting of 12 soldiers trying to approach our positions in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector. Our unit fired on it and forced it to flee after killing or wounding some of its elements. Elsewhere in the same sector, a group of our hero fighters found a small boat the enemy had left behind in a previous battle. The boat was evacuated to our units' positions.

4. One of our forward formations delivered concentrated artillery and mortar strikes against enemy positions opposite our units in the VII Army Corps sector, completely destroying five infantry positions and killing all occupants.

5. One enemy raft was destroyed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

6. One ammunition depot was burned in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. New groups of Iranian civilians defected to our forward units at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 August 1985

Al-Jumayyil Discusses Syrian Role With Al-Asad

NC271717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Within the framework of the continuing consultations between Beirut and Damascus, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has conversed with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on recent developments and proposals to deal with the political and security situations. The two presidents agreed on the need to accelerate conciliatory moves to prevent an aggravation of the current situation. These moves are based on the positive attitude manifested by the partisan armed groups.

During this telephone conversation, President al-Asad reaffirmed Damascus' readiness and determination to close the book on the past. He added that Syria is willing to do everything possible to unite the Lebanese people, based on the principles established by the recent Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting.

President al-Jumayyil stressed the importance of the Syrian role as well as President al-Asad's personal support to achieve rapprochement among the Lebanese themselves and between the Lebanese and Syrian leaders. Rapprochement can be achieved after everyone has affirmed the need to adopt the Syrian option as a way to save Lebanon.

President al-Jumayyil also stressed his encouragement for and satisfaction with all initiatives toward closer relations with Syria and toward inter-Lebanese dialogue in order to achieve agreement. In this regard, he added that much progress has been made in the conciliatory moves, despite the security flareups that take place from time to time. President al-Jumayyil is trying to check those flareups with the cooperation of Damascus and the responsible leaders.

The telephone conversation provided an opportunity for President al-Jumayyil to congratulate President al-Asad on 'Id al-Adha.

French Envoy Meets Al-Jumayyil, Leaves for Damascus

NC272128 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] French envoy (De Poncet) left Lebanon for Damascus via Duhur al-Shuwayr at 2000 after meeting President al-Jumayyil.

Available information indicates that the French envoy emphasized four points during the talks:

1. He stressed that the recent round of fighting menaces the security of Lebanon as a whole. This situation is disquieting to France.

2. France, with its traditonal links with Lebanon, is concerned about Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity and is in favor of dialogue as the means of achieving a settlement.

3. Syria can play a major role in promoting dialogue, but continued fighting can hurt this role.

4. France, having sacrificed some of its men in Lebanon, will not propose the participation of French observers in the Lebanese security plan, unless the Lebanese Government requests such participation from the French Government.

Former Presidents Meet To Discuss Current Situation

Al-Jumayyil Meets Sham'un, Hilu

NC271505 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Former Presidents Sulayman Franjiyah, Camille Sham'un, and Charles Hilu will meet tomorrow to discuss a coordinated Lebanese position on the current situation. Informed sources said that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil may attend this meeting, which will be held in Smar Jubayl, halfway between B'abda and Ihdin.

President al-Jumayyil discussed recent developments with Former Presidents Sham'un and Hilu today. After the meeting, Sham'un said that he and Hilu will meet with Franjiyah tomorrow. He added that he and Hilu will brief Franjiyah on what was discussed today in order to reach agreement on a unified stand. Sham'un pointed out that decisions were made today that could put an end to the difficult situation facing this country and people. One of the points to be discussed, he said, will be the issue of the Syrian observers.

Hilu expressed the hope that tomorrow's meeting will produce positive results. He did not elaborate.

Meeting Begins

NC280852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] A closed meeting involving former Presidents Sulayman Franjiyah, Camille Sham'un, and Charles Hilu began in Al-Qafsiyah in Smar Jubayl at 0950 today. Deputy 'Abdallah Al-Rasi and Robert Franjiyah are also attending the meeting. Sham'un and Hilu arrived aboard a military helicopter while Franjiyah, his son, and Dr Al-Rasi arrived by land.

Meeting Ends; Sham'un Comments

NC281030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Dispatch by radio correspondent Tony Na'imah on 28 August meeting of former Lebanese Presidents Franjiyah, Sham'un, and Hilu in Smar Jubayl — recorded]

[Excerpts] The general state of affairs in Lebanon and the recent political developments there were the subject of discussions today among former Presidents Sulayman Franjiyah, Camille Sham'un, and Charles Hilu. The three men concluded their meeting in Smar Jubayl at 1100. The talks sought to accelerate political contacts in order to avert any further complications on a military level and to solve the Lebanese crisis.

The Lebanese people are focusing their attention on this meeting and on the important decisions expected to be made with regard to the homeland. This is particularly true now when the country is passing through a critical phase, which President Sulayman Franjiyah has described in a recent press statement.

At the end of the 1-hour meeting, Sham'un said: We discussed all of the recent political developments in the country. We decided to hold an in-depth study in order to work out appropriate solutions to problems. Consequently, we have decided to hold a second meeting within the next few days, which we hope will be the last. Sham'un asserted that this second session will be held in the Scouts Town.

Replying to a question about a working paper being prepared by Sulayman Franjiyah to salvage the country, Sham'un said: It is true that such a paper is being drawn up for the sake of rescuing the country.

Responding to another question, Sham'un stated: I will be able to tell you at the end of this second meeting whether we have agreed on specific stands to salvage the country.

Fadlallah Says Leaders Not Catering to Domestic Needs

NC271825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text]Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah said that any gains from the security deterioration do not compensate for even 1 percent of the damage involved. Political leaders here, he said, are mostly molded by international and regional considerations. Very few of them cater to domestic needs.

Fadlallah said that the security deterioration and any resulting political changes are merely useful in settling international and regional scores. Ultimately, he said, one group or another will be given more power. That group will be better equipped to play its prescribed role in a certain game or to frustrate another at will. Everyone is involved in a power struggle abroad and Lebanon is being used as merely a playground for muscle flexing. It is also being used to define the future balance of power outside Lebanon. Our politics, Fadlallah concluded, are being cooked in the kitchens of others.

PSP Announces Changes in Party Administration

NC272004 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt today chaired a meeting to discuss the domestic situation. The following resolutions were announced after the meeting:

The police force is to be attached to the party's administrative apparatus. An ad hoc committee will review the structure and duties of this police force.

The resolution to set up a prosecutor's office and a civil court is rescinded. Instead, a special office will look into new cases and refer disputes and crimes to the 'Alayh and B'aqlin courts. This office will refer these cases to the judges working at the two courts.

Objective of Birri's 'Military Option' Discussed

NC280630 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Political circles have noted that Minister Nabih Birri's announcement to resort to a military option was made in coordination with some of his aides. Their goal was to decrease military operations in the south, to freeze military operations against the Palestinian camps, and to intensify the shelling of Beirut's eastern areas. These same circles have noted that Birri's practices, which aim at achieving political gains, have only produced negative results. Foremost among these results has been the evacuation of inhabitants from the southern suburb, West Beirut, and certain Shi'ite villages along the border. Various leaders have also condemned such practices, describing them as an obstacle to the holding of any dialogue.

Lebanese Workers May Be Expelled From Libya

NC280607 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, has disclosed that Lebanese workers in Libya will be expelled from Libyan territories if they refuse to accept Libyan citizenship. The Libyan secretary did not disclose whether the Lebanese workers were suffering from any disease.

Lebanese Forces Support NLP Higher Committee

NC280735 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee has voiced its support for the Higher Central Committee of the National Liberal Party [NLP]. The Executive Committee expressed the hope that democratic practices in the Christian areas would be enhanced by such developments. The Executive Committee also hoped that ongoing contacts would solve existing differences, improve the unity of Christian ranks, and cement the trends advocated by the Lebanese Forces. NLP leader Dany Sham'un described the Lebanese Forces' statement as fair and intended to consolidate the unity of Christian ranks.

Liberal Party Official Assaulted in East Beirut

NC271712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Marun Hilu, member of the National Liberal Party's higher political council, was assaulted today and taken to the hospital. According to reports, gunmen stormed Hilu's office in Al-Ashrafiyah and beat him severely, inflicting head and body injuries. He was taken to Al-Rum Hospital in a very weak state. Party leader Dany Sham'un denounced the attack, because Marun Hilu, he said, is known for his honesty and loyalty to the Lebanese cause.

Israeli Forces Enter Southern Villages

Forces in Shaqra, Majdal Silm

NC280730 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0715 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] A mechanized Israeli force composed of 16 vehicles has gone to Majdal Silm township. Another Israeli force entered Shaqra township at dawn today.

Paratroopers Land

NC280831 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Using helicopters, the Zionist enemy forces dropped approximately 200 of their paratroopers in Majdal Silm, Shaqra, and Qabrikha at 0400 today. Well over 60 vehicles and jeeps also entered these villages. The enemy forces assisted personnel of agents Lahd and Husayn 'Abd al-Nabi in surrounding Qabrikha. Other Zionist forces stormed various areas in Majdal Silm, Shaqra, and Qabrikha.

The inhabitants of these towns have been gathered for detention at the Qabrikha government school. The detainees are still being interrogated with their hands tied. Ten buses have been brought to the area to transfer the detainees to Israeli intelligence headquarters. It has been learned that a citizen from Qabrikha was wounded during the storming operation. Israeli helicopters are still hovering over the besieged towns.

Forces Comb Additional Towns

NC280900 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Reports from the south say that a mechanized Israeli force combed the townships of Qabrikha, Majdal Silm, Safad Al-Battikh, and Jumayjimah at dawn today.

Amal Releases Detained Buses, Holds 6 Passengers

NC271512 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The Amal Movement released the two buses belonging to Middle East Airlines and the American University at noon today. However, six of the passengers are still being held. Amal gunmen detained the two buses and their passengers this morning in the Tahwitat Burj al-Barajinah area.

2 French Military Ships Anchored Off Beirut

NC271710 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Quoting military sources in Beirut, KUNA said that two French military vessels are currently anchored in Lebanese national waters, off Beirut's northern coast. The sources say that the two ships are there to provide protection for the French UNIFIL soldiers.

Further Reportage on Fighting, Shelling in Beirut

Security Situation Updated

NC271215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Noticeable calm now prevails along the combat lines in Beirut, the southern suburb, and the mountain area. It is interrupted occasionally by machinegun and sniper fire. The crossing points between the two sectors of the capital, with the exception of Al-Kafa'at-al-Murayjah, are still closed. Traffic at this crossing remains light.

Artillery and rocket exchanges along the combat lines in the mountain area and the southern suburb this morning resulted in the death of one citizen. Four others were wounded, including one soldier.

Battles involving the use of Howitzer 155-mm guns, U.S. M-48 tank guns, katyusha rockets, Grad missiles, and explosive projectiles took place on the combat lines of the mountain area, Beirut, and southern suburb last night.

Amal, Hizballah Kidnappings

NC271228 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Gunmen at an Amal roadblock in Mahallat Khaldah stopped Samir al-Zu'bi, a Palestinian, and took him to an undisclosed destination. This led to tension around the Sabra and Shatila camps, and bursts of gunfire were heard. Hizballah gunmen have kidnapped Muhammad Sa'd, Salim Sa'd, and Mahmud 'Abdallah between Ma'rakah township and Beirut International Airport. They were driving to the airport to meet relatives there.

Amal Gunmen Raid Palestinian Muragha's Arms Depot

NC271258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Amal Movement gunmen have raided an arms depot belonging to dissident Fatah leader Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] in the Al-'Ayn township of Al-Biqa'. Four large trucks were required to remove the contents. Security reports say that the Amal Movement is assembling gunmen and heavy weapons in Al-Biqa'. Amal gunmen recently directed artillery fire from their emplacements in this area toward Kasrawan, Al-Jubayl, and Al-Matn.

Placards Posted in Tripoli Blame Birri for Bombings

NC271828 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Reports from the north say that the Democratic Arab Party has set up a roadblock in the Nahr al-Barid Palestinian camp. In addition, the Islamic Unification Movement is setting up roadblocks on Tripoli's northern entrances and in some of its districts. Placards posted in the Nahr al-Barid camp and Tripoli

areas feature anti-Birri slogans. These slogans blame him for the car bombings in Tripoli.

Resistance Fighters Attack Enemy Positions in South

NC271702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] At 1610 today, the Martyr Walid al-As'ad Group of the Lebanese National Resistance Front fired four 107-mm rockets at a position jointly held by the occupation forces and the agentLahd militia on the 'Ayta al-Sha'b-Bayt Lif triangle. The position received a direct hit. One vehicle was destroyed and is still burning. Enemy casualties could not be determined because of the security cordon around the area and because of intensive enemy fire in search of the attackers.

National resistance fighters carried out two operations against two positions of the Israeli enemy and agent Lahd forces in Hasbayya at dawn today. The enemy forces retaliated by shelling several villages, including Mimis, Qilya, and Yuhmur. Enemy army units also searched the areas of Shab'a and 'Ayn Qana.

UN Spokesman Confirms IDF Raids on Tyre Area Towns

TA281113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign reporters in southern Lebanon have reported that early this morning the IDF raided several villages on the outskirts of the security strip in the Tyre area in search of terrorists. According to these reporters, tanks, armored personnel carriers, bulldozers, and helicopters are all taking part in the operation. The IDF soldiers have encircled the villages of Qabrikha, Majdal Silm, Al-Sawwanah, and some other small villages.

The UN spokesman has confirmed the reports on the operation and said that 70 inhabitants were rounded up in the village of Qabrikha alone. One of the villagers was injured by a shot and transferred to the hospital.

113 Shi'ite Detainees Released From 'Atlit

TA280657 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0652 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, told reporters in 'Atlit this morning that he hopes the remaining 150 Lebanese detainees in the prison will be released very soon. This morning, 113 Lebanese detainees were released from the detention camp in 'Atlit. They left the camp on board three buses, heading toward southern Lebanon.

Transferred to Red Cross

TA280854 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0849 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The 113 Shi'ites who were released this morning from the 'Atlit detention camp crossed the Rosh Haniqra border crossing approximately 15 minutes ago, and are currently being handed over to International Red Cross [IRC] personnel in southern Lebanon. Upon the completion of the transfer of the Shi'ites from the IDF to the IRC, the released detainees will be transported to Tyre.

The coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, this morning expressed the hope that the 150 detainees still left behind in 'Atlit will be released very soon.

Lubrani on Release

TA280428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Another 113 detainees from Lebanon, most of them Shi'ites, are to be released from the military prison in 'Atlit near Haifa this morning. More than 1,000 detainees were brought to Israel shortly before the Israel Army's withdrawal from south Lebanon earlier this year. Only 150 are still being held, and reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked Israel's coordinator of activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, when he thinks the last group will be set free:

[Begin recording] [Lubrani] I can only say I hope very soon, and this last batch is being released on the basis of our policy to regard those Shi'ites who are detained in 'Atlit, or Shi'ites and other detainees in 'Atlit, to be there on a temporary basis, and the present release is part of this policy, and one can only hope that the conditions will prevail which will e us to continue the release very soon.

[Ben-'Ami] It has been suggested that the release was connected to the TWA hijacking in Beirut and that the funny thing is that Israel perhaps has gone back on its word to release the Shi'ites earlier.

[Lubrani] I don't think there is anything, any truth in that contention. I think it's completely wrong.

[Ben-'Ami] One of the points of Israeli policy towards these detainees was that their release depended on the security situation in south Lebanon. How would you sum up that situation? There have been katyushas falling on this side of the border in the last few days, and suicide car-bombers, attacks, katyushas falling inside the security zone itself.

[Lubrani] Well, nobody deluded himself that the security zone, or the area just north of our international border is going to be completely tranquil. We hoped, but nobody deluded himself. I think that on the other hand, we have a situation there which is manageable, and it has not merited any outstanding or unforeseen action on the part of the IDF in backing the local forces, who are responsible for the security and law and order in this area.

I see the SLA [south Lebanese Army] fully in the saddle and fully capable of dealing with contingencies. There have been defections, there have been new recruitments, and this is a very fluid situation, whereas you have a hard core, fully responsible, and effective force in charge of security in this area. [End recording]

Rosenne Tells Murphy U.S. Mideast Process Halted

TA280451 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] This is the end — or at least a temporary halt — of the U.S. Middle East initiative. No new U.S. move is on the agenda at the moment in light of the failure of Richard Murphy's talks in the Middle East, a failure which has also made it very difficult for the administration to convince Congress that the United States should be interested in the sale of arms to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. These two issues, the diplomatic moves and the arms deals, were the focal point of the talks held last night between Israel's ambassador to the United States, Me'ir Rosenne, and mediator Richard Murphy. Razi Barqay reports from Washington:

[Begin recording] [Barqay] Murphy, who returned from the west coast following a series of consultations with administration leaders, came back from the Middle East bearing no good tidings, and the feeling is that the United States, too, has now lowered its profile. Ambassador Rosenne told us this morning that for the moment there is no chance that the process will continue; Jordan

has not given up the demand that the PLO participate in the talks and has not retracted its demand that an international conference be convened on the matter.

[Rosenne] The impression is that as a result of the latest contacts held in the Middle East, there is presently no Jordanian readiness to conduct direct negotiations with us in order to reach some sort of peaceful agreement.

[Barqay] A meeting between the foreign ministers of the United States and the Soviet Union is scheduled to take place in a few weeks. So far, Washington has persisted in its opposition to the holding of an international conference with Soviet participation, and Ambassador Rosenne cannot foresee an erosion in this U.S. position. He believes that Washington will not allow the Soviets a foothold in the Middle East.

[Rosenne] I do not believe that an international conference can solve anything, and the United States has emphasized this position several times in the most unambiguous and open way. Thus, the negotiations should be conducted among the parties which are currently engaged in a state of war.

[Barqay] The diplomatic stalemate could create an interesting clash in Congress when the administration puts forward proposals for the sale of weapons to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The Americans maintain that they have not yet reached a final decision, but the assessment in pro-Israeli circles is that Reagan will indeed try to pass these bills although he will first divide them into two: first, Saudi Arabia, and only at a later stage, the deal with Jordan. [End recording]

Shamir Opposes Deviation From Camp David
TA272012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says Israel should oppose any initiative which deviates from the Camp David agreements in any way. He said this in reaction to remarks made by Usamah al-Baz, the Egyptian president's adviser. According to Al-Baz, the Camp David accords are not sufficient for solving the Palestinian problem. The foreign minister said the Likud will insist on this position in the Cabinet.

Mr Shamir noted that there have indeed been encouraging signs lately for warming up relations with Egypt, but these signs are poor. He was speaking before the members of the Herut Movement branch in northern Tel Aviv.

Peres: 'Arafat Personally To Blame for Terror
TA271012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that Yasir 'Arafat personally organizes terrorist activity against Israel. Peres claims that this has become evident beyond a doubt from authoritative, conclusive information in our possession. Shim'on Peres was speaking in the course of a tour of Ramla jail.

Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev said during the same tour that his ministry is drawing up a bill recommending waiving half, rather than one-third, of prison terms for good conduct. He confirmed reports that he had approached the president to pardon 400 inmates on the occasion of the Jewish New Year, but refused to specify whom this concerned. He also reported that a tent camp will be set up in the Negev to house security prisoners.

Elaborates on Terror, Jordan
TA271905 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres today accused Yasir 'Arafat of personally organizing the terror actions in Israel. Mr Peres was talking with correspondents during a tour of the Ramla jail.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, with your permission, what is your view of terrorist acts in Judaea and Samaria in the coming year?

[Peres] It is very difficult to tell in advance. I think that, eventually, these violent eruptions which stem from a private initiative will decrease and perhaps even disappear. I believe we should be careful not to treat all people as if they were terrorists, definitely not to turn them into partners in terror. The decisive majority should decide who it supports: the terrorists, or those who fight them. The policy should be such as to enable those who reject terror to also play their role.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is the terror we have witnessed lately in Judaea and Samaria local or is it inspired by Jordan, by the terrorist commands in Jordan?

[Peres] Both types of terror exist. In other words, there were cases when it was apparently the initiative of the people involved themselves; there were also cases when the acts were perpetrated according to instructions from the PLO command emanating from Tunisia, Jordan, and elsewhere.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is there positive proof for making the connection between the commands in Jordan and the incidents in Judaea and Samaria?

[Peres] If you are referring to recent incidents, I am not sure we have already deciphered all of them. Even when people who are caught claim their acts were a result of a personal initiative, I prefer to wait and check whether this is indeed a personal initiative or whether they received instructions from superiors.

[Unidentified correspondent] However, there is direct instruction from Jordan...

[Peres, interrupting] There is no doubt about this. The problem is not one of place only; the problem is that of the organization. There is no doubt that the PLO... PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has personally directed terrorist activity up till now. There is no doubt about this. I am not guessing; I am talking on the basis of reliable reports.

[Unidentified correspondent] Is he directing this activity from Jordan as well?

[Peres] I would not like to say now where the telegram or envoy comes from. A telegram could come from Jordan, too. [End recording]

Security Forces Uncover Golan Heights Terror Group

TA271620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The security forces have uncovered a youth organization in the Golan Heights village of Majdal Shams that has carried out terrorist attacks against the IDF and Israeli civilians over the past 6 months. The IDF spokesman has reported that the squad members are suspected of having planted several mines on the Golan Heights, one of which injured an Israeli citizen about 2 months ago. The squad members carried out surveillance on an arms cache on the Golan Heights, stole some weapons from other caches, and sabotaged other installations. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the squad members were apprehended in Majdal Shams.

The head of the Golan Heights Regional Council, Eytan Lis, told our military correspondent that many attacks have been carried out in the region recently; they included sabotaging water installations and pipelines, damaging equipment belonging to settlements and grazing areas, and mining roads. He urged the security forces to step up handling the provocateurs operating under Syrian influence, to increase their presence in the area, and to improve the agricultural access roads. Council leader Lis also said that if the security forces close certain areas on the Golan Heights to civilian traffic, this will help prevent undesirable persons from entering the area. The heads of the Golan settlements will confer with Druze notables next week and ask them to exercise their influence to stop arson in schools.

Druze Spiritual Leader Condemns Terror

TA271935 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1930 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Julis, 27 Aug (ITIM) — Shaykh Amin Tarif, the elderly leader of the Druze community in Israel, tonight came out with a strong condemnation of the acts by the terrorist squad which was uncovered by the security forces in Majdal Shams on the Golan Heights. In his condemnation the shaykh says these are only a few individuals and that he and the entire community in Israel and on the Golan denounce any act against the security of the state, which is the state of the Druze just as it is the state of the Jews and all the other people who live in it.

Abu Ziyad Leaves for Jordan 28 August With Wife

TA280809 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Khalil Abu Ziyad departed for Jordan this morning, in accordance with an agreement reached between the state and his attorneys. He is expected to stay in Jordan 3 years, and if he does not violate the terms of the agreement, the authorities will consider allowing him to return to his home in the village of Al-'Ayzariyah, near Jerusalem. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Khalil Abu Ziyad was accompanied by his wife.

Curfews Lifted From Tulkarm, Janin 27 Aug

TA271924 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1920 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Tulkarm, 27 Aug (ITIM) — The curfew imposed on Janin and Tulkarm was completely lifted this afternoon to enable the Arab residents to celebrate the last day of the Feast of Immolation. The ITIM correspondent in Samaria reports that the curfew was lifted for 2 hours this morning, between 1000 and 1200, to let the residents buy food stuffs. Later the curfew was reimposed until the late afternoon hours.

New Incidents Ensue

TA271623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The curfew over Janin and Tulkarm was lifted for 2 hours this afternoon to permit the residents to supply themselves with foodstuffs. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus, reports that the windshield of an Israeli car was smashed this afternoon near the Nur al-Shams refugee camp in the Tulkarm area, but no one was hurt. Last night, youths set up roadblocks in the towns of Tubas and Qabatiyah in Samaria. The security forces removed the roadblocks.

Peres Greets Mubarak, Egypt on Muslim Feast Day

TA271815 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1745 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Jerusalem, 27 Aug (ITIM) — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this evening sent a congratulatory message to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak:

Mr President, allow me to use this opportunity to send to you, your family, and your people the best wishes and greetings of myself and the people of Israel on the occasion of the Feast of Immolation, the great feast in the Islamic faith, the feast which is traditionally associated with the sacrifice [of Isaac], and with the observance of one of the five Islamic precepts, that of the pilgrimage to Mecca during this feast.

The prime minister added good wishes in Arabic: "Kul sana wa antum salamin, wa kul 'am wa antum bikhayr." ["May you have safety and peace every year, and may all be well with you every year."]

Career Diplomat Posted to Hong Kong After 10 Years

HK270958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Hong Kong, Aug 27 (AFP) — Israel has posted a career diplomat in Hong Kong for the first time in 10 years, the Israeli honorary consul-general here, Victor Zirinsky, said today. Reuven Merhav has arrived to take up the post of consul-general in an expanded Israeli consular mission to comprise up to half a dozen staff, some of whom would be locally hired, Mr Zirinsky

said. Observers said they believed the upgraded Israeli representation in the British colony had the blessing of China, which might want to establish indirect contacts with Israel. China has no diplomatic ties with Israel.

Although Hong Kong's foreign relations are the responsibility of the British foreign office, "China certainly has been exerting its influences on matters of this kind as far as Hong Kong is concerned," an Asian diplomat here remarked. However, Mr Zirinsky, a Hong Kong businessman, denied any China connection.

"We are in Hong Kong and we have nothing to do with Beijing," he said. He said he had been Israel's honorary representative in Hong Kong since 1974, when the Israeli Government had decided to shrink its presence here for "budgetary reasons."

He said that his workload, including handling business enquiries and travel information, had grown over the years.

"It had become difficult for me to deal with it with the limited time I had, so I had asked for assistance," he said.

Artillery Corps Unveils New Navigation System

TA271735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] To mark Artillery Corps Day today, the Artillery Corps unveiled a new Israeli-developed all-weather navigation and range tracking system that allows accurate pinpointing of friendly and enemy artillery positions. The system, which is mobile and able to operate in darkness, is considered revolutionary and is already in its accuracy [as heard], compared to other systems developed elsewhere.

Termed 'Revolutionary'

TA280635 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 27 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Avi Hoffmann]

[Text] Stressing that the Artillery Corps dares not allow itself to become technologically inferior to the Arab armies, Artillery Corps commander, Tat-Aluf (Brig.-Gen.) 'Oded Tira, yesterday unveiled two "revolutionary" navigational and measuring systems that would help the corps keep its qualitative edge.

Syria was receiving more and better Soviet self-propelled guns and Jordan and Egypt, which had access to Western arms, were upgrading their artillery forces, said Tira.

The new measuring systems, based on computer and laser technology, were developed and produced by the TAMAM section of Israel Aircraft Industries and are now being put into service in the corps. Very few similar systems have been developed elsewhere. The TAMAM products which tell the gunner, with great speed and accuracy, exactly where he is in relation to the target, almost make maps obsolete, said Tira.

Artillery fire requires accurate map coordinates of the guns and the target. Up till now these bearings were obtained by methods similar to those used by civilian surveyors. That system took a lot of time for large formations and human error often affected the readings.

TAMAM's larger instrument, called PADS (Position and Azimuth Determining System), and costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, allows the operation to be carried out, up to the large-unit level, with maximum speed and accuracy. It cuts survey team requirements by 80 per cent and doubles the speed of deployment of a large artillery unit.

The second system, called LANS (Land Navigation Systems), is smaller and more compact. It is designed for artillery spotters. The spotter usually works with advancing troops and, until LANS came on the scene, had to use optical instruments and complicated computations to work out the target's coordinates. All this was often done under fire which did not help accuracy. LANS is simple to operate and gives fast and accurate readings of the target.

Both systems have all-weather and night capabilities and can be used on both tracked and wheeled vehicles. The LANS, costing some tens of thousands of dollars, is likely to go into service as a navigational aid in other arms of the land forces.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Promises To End Dispute With Tunisia

GF271515 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Rabat, (News agencies) — *AL-SIYASAH* has learned from reliable sources that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has promised to end the dispute with Tunisia in a way that would please the two fraternal countries Tunisia and Libya. He has also stated that the problem of the Tunisian workers in Libya will be resolved on the condition that the Tunisian media campaigns against Libya stop.

Production Normal After Foreign Workers' Departure

LD272240 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 27 Aug (JANA) — A source at the Secretariat of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries confirmed today that all bakeries in the Jamahiriyah have been operating normally and with production as before the departure of foreign workers.

The source added in a statement to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, that all vehicle maintenance workshops and other technical workshops have been operating with the same capacity as before and with full complements of Libyan elements. This refutes the lies of information media to the effect that production has ground to a halt because of the departure of the foreign work force from Libya.

The source said: We feel really proud that this free nation, who are masters in their own homeland and who have made with their own free will the decision to dispense with foreign manpower, has directly taken over the helm of production.

The source was asked about the overall results of implementing the decision to dispense with foreign manpower, and he said: Encouraging. Encouraging. We would like to reassure the information media which always and deliberately and adversely dwell on and magnify the negative aspect, saying that production has stopped in the Jamahiriyah as a result of the foreign workers' departure. The only thing that has stopped is the bleeding of the wealth of society.

Ethiopian Politburo Member Visits Tripoli

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD242133 Tripoli JANA in English 1832 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 8, August 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY The leader of the revolution received this morning Fisseha Desta, member of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, who handed him a hand written letter as well as a verbal mesasge from the Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Departs Tripoli

LD251755 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug (JANA) — Fisseha Desta, member of the Politburo of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of a short visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was seen off at Tripoli international airport by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi.

Fisseha Desta made a statement to a JANA correspondent in which he stressed the profoundness of the existing relations between the Jamahiriyah and Ethiopia as laid down by the brother leader of the revolution and by President Mengistu Haile Mariam. He added that the excellent relations between the Libyan Arab people and the Ethiopian people stem from the joint goal which the peoples of the two friendly countries are trying to achieve.

Libyan, Sudanese Trade Unions Issue Joint Communique

LD251505 Tripoli JANA in English 1404 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 9, August 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A joint communique was issued last night in Tripoli at the end of the meetings held between the people's and producers congresses in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and a delegation of the Sudanese Trade Unions Alliance which is currently on a visit to Jamahiriyah.

The communique asserted the need to develop and promote cooperation in all fields between the Arab people in Libya and Sudan towards the realisation of total Arab unity through popular organisations. It called for the unity of all efforts for the triumph of the Arab cause, condemnation of any capitulationist solutions and confront them, to lay down a programme of joint action in the fields of information and culture, the coordination of stances at Arab conferences and the consolidation of cooperation between professional and producer congresses in Jamahiriyah and their counterparts in Sudan.

The communique called upon the Egyptian Arab people to counter the reactionary policies, bring down Camp David agreements and foil all imperialist conspiracies against the Arab nation.

Following the signing of the communique, the members of the Sudanese delegation lauded the huge achievements realised by the Libyan Arab people, the civilised progress made on the Libyan Arab soil and the experiment being applied in Jamahiriyah.

Arab People's Congress Approves Campaign on Sudan

LD251314 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli 25 Aug (JANA) — The delegates council of the Permanent Secretariat of Arab People's Congress, approved at its recent meeting within the framework of implementing its initiative to back and support the Sudanese Arab people in meeting the dangers of famine, desertification and migration, the organization of a media campaign throughout the Arab home-

land to urge Arab compatriots everywhere to make material donation to their brothers in the Sudan, and to offer urgent assistance to confront the economic calamity which the Sudan is experiencing as a result of the dictatorial and fascist practices of the deposed Ja'far Numayri.

The campaign is to begin on all the Arab arenas from 15 to 21 October under the slogan: "The Week of Collecting Donations To Save the Sudanese People From Famine." This period has been chosen because of the anniversary of the first people's uprising carried out by the Sudanese people on 21 October 1964 and as a crowning for these efforts.

Revolutionary Committees Movement To Meet in Sabha

LD272041 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1835 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Aug (JANA) — The newspaper *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* says that the eighth conference of the Revolutionary Committees Movement will be held in Sabha. The paper does not mention the date the conference will be held but merely points out that it will be held in the upcoming period. However some sources here believe the conference will be held before the end of this week. It is worth noting that the Revolutionary Committees Movement from various parts of the Jamahiriyah holds a general conference every year at which revolutionary issues are debated.

Commentary Examines U.S. Stance on Tunisia Issue

LD271415 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The spokesman for the U.S. State Department has stated that his country stands by Tunisia and that it can rely on the continuing support and friendship of the United States. Charles Redman has gone on to add that his country is committed to the integrity of Tunisian territory and that the American Government is in close contact with the Tunisians as it always has been.

JANA's political editor has commented on this stand by the American Government. He said: Washington, which continuously strives to destabilize and create tension in the Arab region and which measures matters with its own gauge and according to its interests, cannot be expected to make an objective or scientific assessment of any event in the region. It rushes, therefore, to escalate this or that event and to use it for its tendentious designs.

The political editor said that Libya does not expect a U.S. stance that differs from its previous hostile ones. This is natural, because opposites cannot meet except in the combat arena. [Tripoli JANA in English at 1408 GMT on 27 Aug reads "field of struggle" instead of "combat arena"]

At the end of his commentary, the editor stressed that Libya does not consider itself to have erred at all; on the contrary, it considers itself to have adopted the correct stand, because its internal and external policy forges forward from the resolutions of the basic people's congresses implemented by the People's Committee. The decisions of the basic people's congresses to dispense with non-Libyan workers is a true and practical application of the people's authority, with which the authority of the individual, the party, the sect, or the tribe — all instruments of dictatorship — vanish.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Memorandum on South

JN251537 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1423 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Aug (SUNA) — Retired Major General Joseph Lagu has sent a memorandum to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, on ways to deal with the problem of the south. Maj Gen Lagu proposed a federal system in Sudan, adding that the nine provinces could be considered federal units and the Addis Ababa agreement could be a base for administration. He also called for exploiting sources of income, sharing the wealth of any region, supporting the poor regions concerning the issue of infrastructure, and defining the relationship between the federal government and the regional government.

Lagu also pointed out that a federal system will help liquidate the September laws, because then every region will be free either to accept or reject them. He also called for introducing collective leadership for the federal presidency and for representing regional governors in the federal leadership, adding that the presidency should be based on a rotating system. He said that the federal administration should be within the borders of Khartoum Province, and that the Addis Ababa agreement should constitute a sound base for any political solution to the entire Sudan. He also said that this system will work if there is agreement on the form of a federal system for Sudan.

Lagu also explained that some points in the Addis Ababa agreement have not been implemented, particularly those concerning the (?Abiaqyai) area and other areas culturally considered part of the Southern Region. He also pointed out that a federal system could be implemented immediately and without any complications or studies, explaining that Sudan was divided into administrative units similar to those of a federal system during the colonial era. He stressed that the problem of the south is a national one.

National Alliance Supports Cabinet Steps on South

JN251123 Khartoum SUNA in English 0940 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 25 (UNA) — The National Alliance for Salvation has endorsed the steps taken by the Cabinet for the holding of a national conference on solution of the southern problem and appealed for the necessity to prepare a ground for democratic dialogue, in which participate all political forces including Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, for the sake of reaching national solution within the unified Sudan, the alliance secretary Geran said.

The alliance ended yesterday its meeting, which focused on discussing security situation in the south and the political declaration draft of the national conference on southern problem.

It is worth noting that the alliance yesterday released a communique in which it affirmed that the southern problem topped the transitional period priorities list and declared its refusal to military solutions.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Namibia

JN251104 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 25 (SUNA) — The Foreign Ministry has reiterated the Sudanese people's and government's solidarity with the Namibian people and hailed the diplmatic move of SWAPO. In a statement it issued here yesterday, the ministry reaffirmed Sudan's belief of the right of the Namibian people to self-defence by all means.

The statement condemned the South African regime and its illegal occupation of the Namibian territories. The statement called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia. The statement emphasized Sudan's denunciation of the racism policy and the barbarian acts practised by South Africa against the Namibian people.

It called on the international community to "spare no effort" in combatting such mad practises. The statement denounced the detention of freedom fighters and demanded the unconditional release of all Namibian political prisoners. It extolled the courageous attitude of struggler Nelson Madella.

The statement re-affirmed that the U.N. Security Council Resolution No 4350 for 1978 is the sole acceptable basis for realizing peaceful settlement to the Namibian problem.

The statement urged the Security Council to take decisive action to assist implement the resolution. It condemned the imposition of internal administration in Nambia region and South Africa's endeavours to link Namibia's independence with destracting issues.

Garang Fighters Said Joining Anya Nya-II Movement

JN231136 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1048 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA) — A spokesman for the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement, Anya Nya-II, has announced that on 8 August 200 fighters from John Garang's forces joined Anya Nya-II forces under the leadership of Gordon Cong. The spokesman added that these fighters declared their faith in negotiations and dialogue and said that Sudan's problems cannot be solved by resorting to arms. Fighting is not in the homeland's interest, they said.

The spokesman said that Anya Nya-II forces now number 12,000 and that they are all ready to back the government in its efforts to hold the conference to solve the problem of the south. The spokesman called on the government to be firm in its pursuit for peace.

SPLA Radio Denies Claim

EA272004 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior the commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] has been congratulated by Major Dr (Riek Machar) Deng on the elimination of the traitor and stooge William 'Abdullah Chuol. Dr (Riek) further congratulated Lieutenant Colonel William Nyan Bany, member of SPLA High Command and member of the SPLM Executive Committee besides Major John Kulang and men of Battalion 104 and 105 on the same occasion.

The text of the message reads: I would like to congratulate you on the occasion of the elimination of the traitor 'Abdullah Chuol Deng. [Name as heard] For this reason I would like to thank the officers, NCO's and men of your battalion for the gallant and the heroic work they have done by removing the stooge of Siwar al-Dhahab and enemy of the people who was standing in our way.

Another stooge known as Gordon Kong got up recently and went to Radio Omdurman saying that he had 12,000 troops operating as Anya Nya. He further claimed that 200 SPLA soldiers had joined his forces. This is a big lie because our forces cannot join a gang of bandits who are stooges of the gang of generals in Khartoum.

Radio SPLA Claims 137 Government Soldiers Killed

EA241635 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] In a major clash between SPLA forces, operating in the southern Kurdufan area of war zone No 2, and Siwar al-Dhahab's forces, 137 enemy soldiers were killed and 204 of them wounded.

Our correspondent, who disclosed this, said that the clash occurred on July 17th, 1985, and that the enemy force, which was a brigade from the Hajjanah, was led by Colonel 'Umar Ahmad Sabun. Among Siwar al-Dhahab's dead soldiers were Major Muhammad Sharif, with officers identification no 18125341, an armored personnel carrier, with the registration plate no 3027/02, was also destroyed. According to the correspondent, SPLA forces seized a substantial quantity of Siwar al-Dhahab's military equipment in the form of two RP-42 heavy machineguns, 17 G-3 rifles and an AKM rifle, in addition to 10 and 2 mortar shells for 82-mm and 62-mm mortars respectively.

In another engagement, SPLA forces destroyed a lorry that was being used by government troops. They also captured and subsequently shot dead Police Colonel Shummu 'Ali who had tried to escape. According to our correspondent, personal data found on the police officer said that he was born in 1935 and obtained his secondary school education at Hantub senior secondary school. In this encounter, SPLA soldiers also captured three AKM and four G-3 rifles.

In another development, the correspondent has revealed that the following have defected to the SPLA-SPLM and they are: Ibrahim Yasin of al-Damazin; Al-Sayyid Ibrahim, who comes from Hayban; Chuol Dobol, a government official in Bentiu area; Majug Ding of the wildlife; and Police Corporal Arbab Abu Shanab, and he comes from the Nuba mountains.

On behalf of Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of the SPLM Executive Committee, the officers, NCO's and men of 1st Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel William Nyuan Bany, member of the SPLA High Command and member of the SPLM Executive Committee, has congratulated Lieutenant Simon Manyang Kiir, who had commanded the operation.

In the message of congratulations, Lt Col Nyuan Bany, who is the overall commander of the 1st (?and) the 5th Timsah Battalion, currently operating in southern Kurdufan [word indistinct], exhorted Lt Simon Manyang to continue with his operations, reminding him that he should always be assured of the firm backing of the SPLA-SPLM leader, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior.

SPLA Radio: 'Successful' Raid on Army Position

EA271615 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] A platoon of Hippo Battalion commanded by Captain Agau is reported by our correspondent to have launched a successful raid on enemy locations at the (Bakrwil) on the Jonglei Canal side on 22d August 1985. The raid, which started at dawn, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. A Magirus truck, a Landrover car, in addition to two shelters of 81 mortar and (Granov) heavy machineguns, respectively, were destroyed. Our correspondent says that a large tent was also burned down during the raid. The exact level of the damage suffered by Siwar al-Dhahab's forces and the number of casualties is still being ascertained, the correspondent added.

Speaking to a Radio SPLA reporter, the official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM said that government soldiers fighting in war zone No 1 would do the country a great service if they turned their backs on the generals and negotiated an end to hostilities with the SPLA-SPLM themselves without the generals. The SPLA, in that case, would not hesitate to cooperate with them, the spokesman concluded.

WESTERN SAHARA

W. German Boat Destroyed; 2 FRG Citizens 'Picked Up'

LD271921 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army destroyed on 22 August a West German boat in the Saharan Republic territorial waters. The two persons on board, of West German nationality, have been picked up, indicates a communique of the Saharan Information Ministry.

Thus, once again, the aggressor Moroccan misled foreigners in transit through Moroccan Atlantic ports, ports belonging to Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and under occupation, without informing them of the state of war, the state of complete insecurity in the Western Sahara following the Moroccan aggression.

The Saharan Information Ministry communique makes it clear that the SDAR Government has made numerous calls to international public opinion and has warned the world states and governments of the serious consequences for the citizens traveling in Saharan territory where the war is subjecting them to serious danger. The Saharan Government is now examining ways to hand over the two West German citizens to the authorities of their country.

ETHIOPIA

Government Troops Drive Rebels Out of 2 Towns

AU271539 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, Aug 27 (AFP) — Ethiopian Government troops have driven out force of the rebel Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) from the key towns of Barentu and Tessenei, reliable sources said here today. Barentu, captured by the EPLF in early July, was retaken early Sunday morning and Tessenei at noon today, the sources said. Tessenei had been in guerrilla hands since 1983.

The sources said the EPLF guerrillas, who had deployed some seven brigades in the Barentu area alone, had suffered a crushing blow and taken hundreds of casualties. The guerrillas had fled in disarray after the government forces retook Barentu, a town which straddles a road leading from north-western Eritrea to the Sudanese border, the sources said. Ethiopian infantry, supported by helicopter gunships and armored columns, went after them in hot pursuit, apparently with the objective of re-taking Tessenei, they added.

The battles fought with the EPLF, especially in the Barentu area, were described as the heaviest by government forces since their recapture of the Red Sea port of Massawa from Eritrean rebels in 1978. The sources said Ethiopia had mostly used infantry forces, as hazy weather had made air attacks difficult.

The EPLF is one of the main groups fighting to obtain independence for Eritrea, which borders the Red Sea and forms Ethiopia's norternmost province.

Eritrean Radio Reports 'Lightening Offensive'

EA251455 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The invincible Eritrean People's Liberation Army [EPLA] launched a lighting offensive on 22 August 1985 on the Dergue army which was entrenched on the Nakfa-Afabet road and at Felchet Meskoch on the Nakfa front. Our gallant people's army during this offensive, which started on Thursday and continued on Friday, destroyed the Dergue army at Felchet Meskoch and forced it to retreat 20 kilometers. It also destroyed key enemy fortifications on the Nakfa-Afabet road and put them under its control.

The enemy offensive at Garsaheto, on the right wing of Nakfa front, attempting to thwart the lighting offensive of our peoples army and rescue its troops under attack was foiled by our gallant fighters and the Dergue army was forced to retreat to where it had come from with shame and loss.

Our gallant fighters continued their attack yesterday and the day before yesterday and are in hot pursuit of this Dergue army which was uprooted from Felchet, hit hard at Nakfa-Afabet road and which is on the run and burning property on its way.

According to reports reaching us during this offensive 349 Dergue soldiers were killed and more than 400 wounded while 71 were captured. Among those captured were one battalion commander and his deputy and youths who were forcibly posted to the war front only 3 days ago by the Dergues national military service program. In addition our gallant fighters also captured one T55 tank, two 14.5 antiaircraft missiles, eight Bren submachine guns one Dishka, eight RPG's, 135 Kalashnikov assault rifles, 10 pistols, [words indistinct] and other equipment. The offensive continues.

Further Reportage on WPE Primary Meetings

EA272045 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Continuing their ongoing annual general meetings, WPE primary organizations have held elections to choose members of the leadership, assessed work done throughout the year, and are formulating methods that will enable them to adequately cope with future work.

Representing the higher body at the various WPE primary organization meetings were: at the Ministry of State Farms Development, Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; at the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Comrade Amanuel Amde Mikael, Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of law and justice; at the Central Council of Revolutionary Ethiopia's Women's Association, Comrade Alemu Abebe, Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and chairman of the Central Control Commission; at the National Workers Control Committee office, Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and chairman of the Central Audit Commission; at the Institute for Research on Nationalities, Comrade Shewandagn Belete, alternate Politburo member and secretary of the WPE Central Committee; at the National Water Resources Commission, Comrades Gebre Kassa, alternate Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of construction; at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee member and secretary; at the Adei Abeba cotton factory, Comrade Abdul Hafez Yusuf, WPE Central Committee member; at Berhanena Selam printing press, Comrade Tesfaye Tadese, WPE Central Committee member and editor in chief of *SERTO ADER* [official party paper "WORKER"].

The principal political administration of the revolutionary armed forces also held its annual meeting of the WPE primary organization.

Meetings in Eritrea

EA272033 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The WPE Committee of Gash and Setit Province of Eritrea region and the area's revolutionary force yesterday held their WPE primary organization's annual general meetings at Barentu town. The primary organizations held their meetings

after it confirmed that members were present and after the procedure, agenda and programs of the meeting were presented and approved, in accordance with WPE regulations.

During these meetings, held in order of priority at the WPE meeting hall in Barentu town, reports were presented by first secretaries on the objective results achieved by primary organizations, military, economic and social activities. Participants at the meetings assessed the reports, held frank and democratic discussions, and approved that the reports be retained as documents because they reflect the correct nature of the primary organizations. They also elected members of the leadership.

Comrade Lieutenant-Colonel Shewarega Bihonegn, WPE Central Committee member and head of the Political Department of the 2d Revolutionary Force was present at the meetings, and Comrade Tewodros Gebre Egziabeher, head of propaganda and agitation affairs of the Eritrea Region WPE Committee was present at the Gash and Setit Province WPE Committee primary organization as representatives of the higher body in Barentu.

In their speeches during the occasion, the comrades pointed out that the implementation of the short- and long-term plans drafted by the WPE and the revolutionary government, who are the planners of our lasting development based on our country's objective situations and aimed at mobilizing and directing the people, was through the notable participation of the primary organizations that have been established in various sectors. They also reminded the participants that for the success of our continuing class struggle and the rehabilitation program and the building of a new system, a strong economy and a defense force, they have to educate, inspire, and organize the workers.

Finally, the participants declared that they were ready to make the necessary sacrifices for the resolutions passed by the second regular session of the WPE Central Committee in response to the national call made by our dear revolutionary leader for us to live within our means so as to be able to build the country, and towards the efforts being made to free our compatriots, who have become dependant due to the recurrent drought in our country, by making them productive citizens.

In addition, they affirmed with resolution and revolutionary fervor their readiness to totally eliminate the treacherous secessionist bandits -- who are skulking in the bushes and are perpetrating anti-people and anti-unity acts -- from the face of Eritrean soil and safeguard vigilantly the well-being of their area and the community at large.

Leaders Call For More Support for SWAPO

Mengistu Message

EA252021 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam today called on all peace- and freedom-loving peoples in general, and African countries in particular, to intensify their support for SWAPO in its armed struggle. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, made the call on the occasion of Namibia Day, to be marked tomorrow, 26 August.

In his message, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said revolutionary Ethiopia, together with peace- and freedom-loving forces, call loudly for appropriate support for the Namibian people who are suffering under the South African rule of colonialism, racism and fascism.

He added that the intrigues being pursued by the Pretoria regime to distort the resolutions passed by the United Nations and the UN Security Council on the independence of Namibia should serve further to intensify agitation by the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations and the international community in general for the urgent independence of Namibia.

Comrade Mengistu pointed out that the question of Namibia's independence has vexed the United Nations throughout its 40 years of existence, and said that concerted efforts by the international community to bring about the country's independence had not borne fruit due to the racist policy being pursued by the Pretoria regime and the support given it by Western countries.

Comrade Mengistu pointed out that the manipulations being perpetrated by imperialists in their fruitless so-called constructive engagement to delay the independence of Namibia are well known to the international community. He added that in this respect, revolutionary Ethiopia will continue to give its unwavering support to the Namibian people, who are fighting for their national independence and rights.

Former OAU Official

EA232019 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The OAU has called on the peace-loving people of the world and their supporters to intensify their moral, diplomatic and material support to SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people.

The call was made by the former OAU Interim Secretary General Dr Peter Onu during a solidarity meeting held this afternoon at the office of the Ethiopian Solidarity, Peace and Friendship Committee to mark the 19th anniversary of Namibia Day, to be celebrated on 26 August 1985.

In his speech at this meeting, attended by members of the diplomatic corps, liberation movement representatives and invited guests, Dr Peter Onu said that the support and assistance provided by the peace-loving peoples of the world and their supporters to the liberation struggle in Africa will always be remembered, and added that the people of the continent are indebted to them.

KENYA

Ugandan Government Group Talks With NRA Leaders

Moi on Press Involvement

EA271057 Nairobi KNA in English 0955 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi Aug 27 — When H.E. the president of the Republic of Kenya, the Hon D.T. arap Moi, opened the negotiations between the delegation of the Uganda Government led by the minister for defence and vice-chairman of the Military Council, and the NRA [National Resistance Army] group led by Yoweri Museveni, it was agreed by all the parties concerned that no press statements will be issued by either party on any issues under discussion until some definite conclusions have been reached.

The statement which was released to the local press and overseas media by the group led by Yoweri Museveni must not be seen as part of the meeting taking place in Nairobi. His excellency the president has once again cautioned the parties concerned to refrain from conducting the negotiations through the press.

STANDARD on Talks

EA270932 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by James Tumusiime and John Kiama: "Uganda Talks Chaired by Moi"]

[Text] The peace talks which started yesterday between the Uganda military government and the National Resistance Movement (NRM) led by its chairman, Mr Yoweri Museveni, were last night adjourned until 10 a.m. today. The talks which are being chaired by President Daniel arap Moi at Harambee House in Nairobi ended at about 8.30 p.m. last night.

In a brief statement to pressmen Kenya's foreign affairs minister, Mr Elijah Mwangale said the talks were progressing well and that the agendas for the meeting were in the process of being prepared. Mr Mwangale said todays talks will still be chaired by President Moi.

The Uganda Government side is led by the vice-chairman of the Military Council, Col. Wilson Toko.

The marathon meeting started yesterday shortly after 1.30 p.m. and broke briefly at 4 p.m. before resuming at 5.15 p.m. The talks are regarded as the first genuine attempt to find a peaceful solution to the political stalemate in Kampala.

The vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibaki attended the second session which started at 5.15 p.m. as well as the acting Kenyan high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Kahindi.

The talks were also attended by foreign affairs, his permanent secretary, Mr Bethwel Kiplagat, the minister for energy and regional development Mr Nicholas Biwott and the chief secretary, Mr Sineon Nyachae. [Sentence as published]

The Uganda Government delegation comprised the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu, the minister for internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, and the minister for justice and attorney-general, Mr Sam Kateesa. A member of the Military Council, Dr Kweya (Major) and the acting Uganda high commissioner to Kenya Mr J. Bugingo, were also present.

Delegates who accompanied Museveni included Dr S. Kisekka, Mr Eriya Kategaya, Mathew Rukikaire, Zack Haheru, Sam Male, Mrs Gertrude Njuba and Mr K. Kivejinja.

The peace talks follow after the first meeting scheduled for Dar es Salaam in Tanzania aborted when the NRA rallied to turn up to meet General Tito Okello on August 13.

Earlier before the talks started, Mr Museveni claimed that some opportunists had joined the talks, adds Mugo Theuri.

In a statement addressed to the people of Uganda, Mr Museveni said he was aware the idea of holding peace talks with the military clique in Kampala had been opposed by many. He added that some of the people involved in the new regime were regarded with disrespect because of their past record.

Talks Continue

EA271438 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Peace talks between the Uganda Government and the National Resistance Movement have entered their 2d day in Nairobi with both sides using the morning session basically for private consultations.

Yesterday the two sides agreed that no press statements should be issued by either party on any issue and discussions until some definite conclusion is reached. The chairman of the talks, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, has also advised both parties to refrain from conducting the negotiations through the press. The Uganda Government delegation at the talks is headed by the vice-chairman of the Military Council and minister of defence, Col Toko and the National Resistance Movement by Mr Yoweri Museveni.

Peace Talks Adjourned

EA280610 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Peace talks between the Uganda Government and the National Resistence Movement which entered their 2d day yesterday with both sides using the morning session basically for private consultations have been adjourned until next week.

Uganda's Muwanga Reportedly in Nairobi

EA271907 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The dismissal of the Ugandan prime minister, Mr Paulo Muwanga, on Sunday, was only an administrative action.

According to local government minister Mr Ocaya Lakidi, this action has nothing to do with the negotiations being currently held in Nairobi, Kenya, with the main guerrilla movement, the National Resistance Army of Mr Museveni.

A Ugandan diplomatic source in Nairobi has confirmed the rumor that Mr Paulo Muwanga arrived in the Kenyan capital yesterday. According to the source, Muwanga may only be on a private visit.

Uganda Bishops Appeal for Peace; Meet Okello

EA242104 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Bishops of the Church of Uganda have expressed deep concern for peace in the country and appeal to all the fighting groups to sit at a round table and discuss the destiny of the country. The bishops, who were meeting the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa in Kampala, emphasized that hostility cost Uganda dearly. They assured General Okello of their continued prayers for peace. The general informed the bishops that the council is working tirelessly to end the fightings through peaceful means. He reiterated that doors are opened for talks here and abroad.

Earlier, the general gave a detailed brief to the bishops about the causes of the recent military coup in Uganda. All in all, he said, Obote prompted the coup himself, adding that any leader that divides the Army is not for peace.

The head of state appealed to the press to tailor their reporting towards peace. He reminded them that sensational and divisive reporting would serve no purpose because Ugandans would not like to have old wounds opened up. The chairman of the Military Council and head of state also made a special appeal to the people of Uganda in general not to allow their areas to be turned into battle grounds, adding that guns do not select victims. He announced that members of the council and cabinet ministers will soon be sent out to explain to the masses government policy and the steps the administration is taking to bring about peace and unity in the country.

The house of bishops was led by Archbishop Yonnah Okoth. The meeting was attended by the vice-chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko, and members of the council.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Views Rebel Conference on Struggle

EA262036 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 27 Aug

[Excerpts] The fourth Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) meeting held between 21 and 24 August ended successfully with significant resolutions adopted and a strong call for unity among the Somali opposition.

The meeting, held at the northeastern base of the DFSS, discussed a report on the front's struggle during the period between the third and fourth meetings and the problems afflicting that struggle due to enemy plots. The report was submitted by the secretary for Secretariat and Central Committee Affairs, fighter Abdullahi Muhammad Hasan (Faas). It gave a lengthy account of the progress of the front in all fields during the period between the two meetings and of how much of the third meetings program has been implemented.

The chairman of the DFSS Central Committee Executive Committee, Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, gave an important speech on the situation in Somalia and on the struggle. He outlined the importance of this fourth meeting and how it surpasses other sessions in importance. On the foreign policy of the DFSS, the chairman stressed the front's standing, the respect it commands worldwide, its relations and links with the world and how it has weakened Siad Barre's dictatorship.

On propaganda, Chairman Abdullahi Yusuf described how the information sector of the DFSS had made mandatory the propagation fronts objectives and goals, how it put to shame and embarrassment the dictatorial regime, and how it countered the cheap propaganda of that regime, which hides the truth from the world. The DFSS propaganda section portrays the right image of the front's cause and its struggle for the salvation of Somalia, it encourages and advises the front's fighters in the battlefield, it spares no effort in enlightening the Somali masses [words indistinct] international media.

Chairman Abdullahi Yusuf also spoke of the cheap domestic and foreign policies pursued by the Mogadishu clique and the economic and social upheavals affecting that regime. He also called on the Central Committee strongly to condemn the Siad Barre regime for signing military pacts and establishing unholly alliances with apartheid white minority-ruled South Africa and Zionist Israel.

The chairman called on the meeting to conduct its affairs democratically and to reach a consensus in the interest of the front's struggle and cause.

He also called on the DFSS, which has, since its inception, stood for the unity of the Somali opposition, and called for unconditional unity among all Somali opposition fronts, especially the armed fronts fighting against the Mogadishu regime, such as the DFSS and Somali National Movement. In conclusion, Chairman Abdullahi Yusuf wished the DFSS and SNM fighters a quick victory.

The members of the Central Committee of the DFSS after a thorough debate of the articles of the agenda, members of the DFSS Central Committee unanimously agreed on the following resolutions: 1) that the second congress of the DFSS be convened within 30 days after the end of the fourth meeting; 2) that the DFSS make it a sacred duty and put more efforts in its search for the unity of the opposition fronts; 3) to improve the economic policy of the front in line with the fronts laid down financial regulations; 4) to respect, execute, and defend the rules and regulations of the DFSS; 5) that Dr Muhammad Farah Jimaleh becomes the interim secretary for defense until the second con-

gress convenes; 6) that Major Muhammad Warsameh (Hori) becomes the acting commander of DFSS forces. After adopting these regulations, the meeting made a call for unity to the Somali opposition movements, particularly the SNM which is engaged in an armed struggle against the Mogadishu clique. In its call for unity, the front's Central Committee stated that patriotic unity is the key to achieving victory and respect, for this call would [words indistinct] in the struggle being waged by the Somali people, whose enemy is busy trying to weaken them.

UGANDA

Returnees Instructed on Reoccupation of Homes

EA240853 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] There is no automatic right on the part of any returnee to enter a house or shop he or she occupied before fleeing into exile. This was stated yesterday by the minister of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, following that some Ugandan returnees are chasing people from houses and shops they occupied before they fled into exile.

In a press statement, the minister stressed that if such property has since been allocated to another person by the appropriate authority, any valid claim for the repossession of property previously owned should be made through proper channels.

He asked the members of the general public to give full cooperation to the police and provide the necessary evidence regarding people being chased away from their houses and shops illegally.

BURUNDI

Minister Speaks on Foreign 'Defamatory Campaigns'

EA271302 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Following a misinformation campaign by foreign media that went so far as to defame Burundi, Mr Laurent Nzeyimana, the minister of external relations and cooperation, issued a statement on what could be called restrictions on religious activities.

To the minister, the utterances that were noted here and there are not really serious, appear to be contradictory, and have been very quickly refuted by trustworthy writers who know the real situation.

[Begin Nzeyimana recording] These defamitory and discrediting campaigns against our country can be easily understood because the mass media get their information mainly from circles full of rancor and strong hatred for Burundi, following the departure of some missionaries a few months ago. We peacefully experienced the [word indistinct] agitation in Burundi, because we know that the level of political awareness and the real situation in our country does not deserve such a crusade of lies and these destabilizing endeavors. Either our country will inevitably face a bad destiny or there is insufficient information.[sentence as heard] Therefore, we address ourselves to trustworthy opinions.

What I am interested in and directly concerned with is the external aspect of the question, namely the perception and interpretation by the foreign press and opinionmakers of the recent events regarding relations between the church and state in the light of the sociopolitical concept that we understand better than journalists and correspondents from Nairobi, New York, Paris, London, Brussels, and so on. Their writing is often based on archives as if Burundi society were definitively moribund. Is it not surprising that every time Burundi is mentioned -- be it an important event or a minor one -- the dark pages of its history are always exposed as if there were nothing else [words indistinct]?

Let us come back, however, to the crucial part of the matter. There are problems, of course, in relations between the church and the state. They are complex problems but are unavoidable and normal. Some people abroad, however well- or ill-intentioned, want to transform them into a crisis and then into a religious war. Burundi needs neither the crisis nor the religious war. [passage indistinct]

Still, we must admit that there are quite complex problems. It appears that it is fundamental to suppose that in relations between state and church the latter would like to be a counterpower. This would, of course, raise problems and even a crisis.

One of the missionaries who left the country simply declared on the "Free Radio of Notre Dame" in Paris on 20 June 1985 that, in fact, the current situation can be understood through the fact that, with the existence of a single party -- and I quote -- The church is the sole force of opposition. -- unquote. It is to be understood from that remark and others of the same kind that the church must play its role. According to them -- and I quote the same reference -- "The necessity for the church's opposition is justified by the institutionalization of a unique party which can be nothing but a military dictatorship". In Burundi, we will never allow such behavior; it is allowed nowhere in the world.

On the other hand, if the foreign missionaries consider themselves invested with a mission other than the religious apostolate, the country will undoubtedly get rid of them. Here it is not a matter of intending to [word indistinct], because some people think that they have to put forward their opinions of our institutions and [word indistinct] accordingly. Some others, often revealed by the press, think they are invested with a liberating mission. Happily enough, this is not the case with all. That is why many of them are still in the country, and why others continue to arrive.

It is not so much over the morning mass, the administration of children's communion, and so on that problems have arisen and that a crusade against Burundi has been undertaken. Everyone knows that some masses, even the morning ones, continue to be celebrated, and that Christians come in even greater numbers to the evening masses as a Burundi prelate testified.

We ask foreigners in general and missionaries in particular not to require their host country to adapt itself to them, but to adapt themselves to it. In our relations with other peoples, we accept the sharing of identical values and principles, the various exchanges, and (?even) higher values for the sake of progress. We refuse, however, this new form of domination that consists of the concept of cultural superiority, a form that is contradictory because it tends to impose some model of a political system while reducing the African power to a juxtaposition of ethnic, tribal, and regional concepts.

To foreigners, missionaries, and laymen, such political models are useless. As somebody so cleverly put it one day -- and I quote -- "One has be just before being generous." -- unquote. In this particular instance, this means that you have to treat our country with respect whenever it comes to the methods, options, and institutions it chooses. Treat with respect the people of Burundi in their cultural and particular values; leave them to find solutions for their present and future problems.

To that end, Burundi is not ready to be diverted from its path toward peace, stability, democratization of institutions, and progress in all sectors because of a vain crusade incited by shameful motives, unless it is forced to face it.[sentence as heard]

CHAD

Minister Criticizes Benin for Interference

AB260849 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Summary] Members of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] recessedafter several days of intense activity. Gouara Lassou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who is also the executive secre-

tary of UNIR Central Committee, spoke to members of the press yesterday about the meeting of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] being hosted by Beninese authorities.

"This attitude of the Beninese authorities, Minister Gouara Lassou said, causes confusion in the efforts being made by the People's Republic of Congo to facilitate national reconciliation in Chad. Continuing, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation pointed out that Beninese leaders are interfering in the internal affairs of Chad in an intolerable manner."

And this does not surprise us, he added, for the Beninese leaders are searching for petrodollars from Libya.

"After adopting a political stand hostile to our government, the Beninese leaders dare to welcome a puppet like Goukouni Oueddei in their country with diplomats invited to the airport and even President Mathieu Kerekou himself going there to welcome him with a lot of pomp; it is quite unworthy of an African state, the foreign minister stated."

Minister Gouara Lassou gave our country's full support to the Congolese Government in its efforts on the side of the Chadian Government to make its national reconciliation policy a suucess, in spite of all hinderances.

"[Begin Lassou recording] The Chadian Government will continue to have confidence in the Government of Congo, which hasbeen mandated by the OAU to find a solution to the Chadian problem. And if the Congolese Government is trying to carry out its duties, it is not up to the Chadian Government to entertain any doubts about the Congolese Government's efforts. Since we have given our consent that Congo has a better chance of facilitating dialogue between Chadians, we should continue to have confidence in the Congolese Government. What is unacceptable to us is that the Beninese are behaving as if we have doubts about the Congolese efforts. [End recording]"

ZAIRE

Mobutu Returns to Kinshasa From Togo Visit

AB280204 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Today, Tuesday 27 August, marks the end of the visit to Togo of the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic. As a matter of fact, the founding president returned to Kinshasa from Lome a while ago, at exactly 1130.

BENIN

Situation Along Border With Nigeria 'Calm'

AB271400 Paris AFP in French 1249 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Cotonou, 27 Aug (AFP) — The situation was calm on Tuesday morning at the border between Benin and Nigeria, which remained closed, and where observers noticed a reinforcement of personnel on the Nigerian side at the key posts of Seme and Idiroko. No official Beninese reaction has been indicated on the coup d'etat which took place in Nigeria between Monday night and Tuesday.

GHANA

U.S. Asked To Change Policy in Third World

AB272010 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Musa al-Fataw commentary]

[Text] The statement by Mr Vernon Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, that the U.S. might slash its contribution to the world body and cut off aid to some Third World countries in retaliation for anti-American votes at the United Nations, is no surprise coming, as it does, only a few months after the U.S. had pulled out of UNESCO for similar reasons. But instead of threatening nonaligned countries with cuts in aid, the U.S. should rather reexamine its foreign policy with a view to correcting what has been causing the voting trends at the United Nations.

The U.S. has been consistently pursuing a foreign policy detrimental to Third World interests. In Central America, a region it considers its backyard, the Pentagon has been doing all it can to nip every progressive development in the bud. After over 26 years of trying to subvert the Cuban revolution, the U.S. invaded Grenada and set the clock of social progress there backward. In Nicaragua, all indications point to iminent U.S. invasion. What is not known is exactly when and how the policemen of the world will carry out that decision. In these circumstances, countries from those parts of the world cannot be expected to support U.S. (?positions) at the United Nations.

In Africa, the role of the U.S. is not any more friendly. During the struggle for independence in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, the U.S. was the main supporter of traitors like Jonas Savimbi and Abel Muzorewa. Even today, America is yet to end this support and, considering heavy U.S. investments in South Africa, it will not be wrong to say the U.S. is the main pillar behind apartheid, the number one enemy of Africa.

At the Security Council, the U.S. has persistently vetoed resolutions against apartheid. It is not that Third World countries vote against the U.S. or for the Soviet Union. The Third World vote against resolutions detrimental to their well-being. It seems the U.S. has no permanent friends but interests. So if a country's system of government does not fall within the definition of democracy in the American dictionary, that country must be considered an enemy.

On the economic front, all attempts to sign accords on raw materials favorbale to Third World countries or bringing into being a just world economic order have been thrown overboard by the U.S. because it is American transactionals, in particular, who benefit from lopsided economic agreements.

America should not view the voting patterns at the United Nations within the confines of East-West ideological battle. If Third World countries vote alongside the Soviet Union, it is because that country incidentally votes in favor of Third World resolutions. Let the U.S. cease its support for the Contras in Nicaragua; let the U.S. stop Israeli aggression against the Palestinians; let it withdraw all credits to South Africa and force P.W. Botha to dismantle apartheid and grant Namibia independence; let it stop frustrating efforts at bringing into being the new world economic order and Mr Walters and the U.S. will discover that Third World countries will be voting along the same lines as the U.S.

Delegation Leaves for Nonaligned Conference

AB280115 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] A 3-man government delegation, led by the secretary for the interior, Mr Kofi Djin, has flown to Luanda, Angola, to attend the conference of foreign ministers of Nonaligned Movement, which opens there next Monday. Speaking to newsmen before departure, Mr Djin said the conference would discuss events in Afghanistan, Central America, and southern Africa. It will also deal with the new economic order, especially, the debt burden facing developing countries.

During the week-long conference, discussions will also center on issues of imperialism, apartheid, racism, foreign domination, and interference.

Other members of the delegation are Ghana's ambassador to Burkina Faso, Dr Keli Nordor, and an official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It will be joined by Ghana's permanent representative at the United Nations, Mr J.V. Gbeho. At the airport to see the delegation off was a member of the Provisional National Defense Council, Captain Kojo Tsikata.

CDR Counselor Departs for Visit to Moscow

AB280110 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The political counselor for the economic development of CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase, has flown to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Speaking to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport, Col Asase said he would study areas that are relevant to the CDR concept. He will also hold discussions with Soviet officials about matters that are of mutual interest to Ghana and the Soviet Union. He will be away for a month.

During his absence, Miss Doris Ocansey of the CDR Secretariat will act as the political counselor.

LIBERIA

Interim Members Seeking Office Asked To Resign

AB280138 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The Unity Party has called on all members of the Interim National Assembly [INA] and government officials who are on the list in the forthcoming elections to resign their posts.

At a press conference today, the chairman of the Unity Party, Dr (L. Djabaru Kalon), said the Unity Party is calling for the resignation of these officials in order that justice and fairness may prevail in the electoral process.

Dr (Kalon) said, as the Unity Party is already experiencing, such officials would only continues to be more and more overzealous and would continue to deny other citizens their bonafide rights. He then had this to say:

[Begin (Kalon) recording] Firstly, we have raised the issue of the continued harassment, intimidation, and detention of our partisans on the campaign field by local officials of government without charges in some places and fictitious charges in others, all because they belong to the Unity Party. We have had our partisans imprisoned in Voinjama, (Salsa), Gbarnga, Sanniquellie, Monrovia, and elsewhere for similar reasons. Some are still languishing in detention in these and other cities across the country while others are being threatened with detention. All of these, we have reported to SECOM [Special Elections Commission] to no avail.

Secondly, as we are to go around the country holding our local conventions we are being consistently and without any tangible reasons, except that we are the Unity Party, denied the use of public facilities and services by local government officials.

Our local party officials, too, are denied the simplest courtesy. Indeed, this makes us appear as if we were second or third class citizens in our own country. This, we know, we are not. And what is more, the sweat, tears, and tax money of the very same citizens today denied these facilities helped to make them available.

Why, then, should they be denying these facilities to these citizens while other citizens enjoy their use?

And yet we often hear the cryout against sectionalism and division among our people. Who can be more sectionalistic in (politics than devisers?) Certainly, the citizens of the Second Republic must be made of a finer and sterner stuff than this? For sectionalists and selfish persons do not build a nation. They tear it apart.

Thirdly, as the Unity Party,we are alarmingly perplexed by the continuous silence of SECOM on our incessant call for the need of providing much needed education materials for the people of Liberia and the modalities and procedures of the electoral process [words indistinct] in a month and 12 days time. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Further on Coup, Establishment of New Government

Babangida Discusses Coup

AB272033 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 27 Aug 85

["Special Broadcast" by Major General Ibrahim Gbadamasi Babangida, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria following coup d'etat on 27 August — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, when in December 1983, the former military leadership headed by Major General Muhammadu Buhari assumed the reins of government, its ascension was beheralded with the most popular enthusiasm accorded any new government in the history of this country. With the nation then at mercy of political misdirection and on the brink of economic collapse, an instance of hope was created in the minds of every Nigerian. Since January 1984, however, we have witnessed a systematic annihilation of that hope. It was stated then that the mismanagement of the economy, lack of public accountability, insensitivity to [as heard] the political leadership and a general deterioration in the standard of living which had subjected the common man to intolerable suffering, were the reasons for intervention.

Nigerians have since then been under a regime that continued with the trend. Events of today indicated that most of the reasons which justified the military takeover of government from the civilians still persist. The initial objectives were betrayed and fundamental changes did not appear on the horizon. Because the present state of uncertainties, suppression and stagnation result from the perpetration of a small group, the Nigerian Armed Forces could not, as part of this government, be fairlypermitted to take responsibility for failures. Our dedication to the cause of ensuring our nation (?to) remain a united entity worth the respect and capable of functioning as a (?vital) and credible part of the international community, dictated the need to arrest the situation. Let me at this point attempt to make you understand the premise upon which it became necessary to change the leadership.

The principle of discussions, consultation and cooperation which should have guided the decsionmaking process of the Supreme Military Council and the Federal Executive Council were disregarded soon after the government settled down in 1984. Where some of us thought it appropriate to give a little more time, anticipating conducive atmosphere would develop in which affairs of state could be attended to with a greater sense of responsibility, it became increasingly clear that such expectations could not be fulfilled. Regrettably, it turned out that Major General Buhari was too rigid and uncompromising in his attitude to issues of national significance. Efforts to make him understand that a diverse policy like Nigeria required recognition and appre-

ciation of differences in both cultural and individual conceptions only served to aggravate this attitude.

Major General Tunde Idiagbon was similarly inclined in that respect. As the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, he failed to exhibit the appropriate dispositions demanded by his position. He arrogated to himself absolute knowledge of problems and solutions and acted in accordance with what was convenient to him using the machinery of government as his tool. A combination of these characteristics in the two most important persons holding the nation's vital offices became impossible to contend with. The situation was made worse by a number of other government functionaries and organizations chief amongst which is the Nigerian Security Organization. In fact, this body will be overhauled and reorganized. And so it came to be that the same government which received a tumultuous welcome now became alienated from the people. To prevent a complete erosion of our given mandate, therefore, we had to act so that hope may be (?restored).

Let me now address your attention to the major issues that confront us, that we may, as one people, chart a future direction for our dear country. We do not claim to have all the answers to the questions which our present problems have put before us as a nation. We have come with the strongest determination to create an atmosphere in which positive efforts would be given necessary support for a lasting solution. For matters of the moment which require immediate resolution, we intend to pursue a determined program of action. Major issues falling into this category have been identified and decision taken on what should be done.

Firstly, the issue of political detainees: The history of our nation had never recorded the degree of indiscipline and corruption as in the period between October 1979 and December 1983. While this government recognizes the bitterness created by the irresponsible excesses of the politicians, we considered it unfortunate that methods of such a nature as to cause more bitterness were applied to deal with past misdeeds. [sentence as heard] We must never allow ourselves to lose our sense of natural justice. The innocent cannot suffer the crimes of the guilty; the guilty should be punished only as a lesson for the future. In line with this government's intention to uphold fundamental human rights, the issue of detainees will be looked into with dispatch. As we do not intend to lead a country where individuals are under the fear of expressing themselves, the Public Officers Protection Against False Accusation Decree No 4 of 1984 is hereby repealed with immediate effect. All journalists who have been in detention under this decree, are hereby unconditionally released. The responsibility of the media to disseminate information shall be exercised without any hinderance. In that process those responsible are expected to be forthright and to have the nation's interest as the primary consideration. The issue of decrees has generated a lot of controversy. It is the intention of this government to review all decrees.

The last 20 months have not witnessed any significant changes in the national economy. Contrary to our expectations, we have so far been subjected to a steady deterioration in the general standard of living and intolerable sufferings by the ordinary Nigerian have reached unprecedented heights. Prices of goods and equipment have risen higher, scarcity of commodities has increased; hospitals still remain mere consulting clinics, while educational institutions are on the brink of total (?despair). Unemployment has stretched to critical dimensions.

Due to the stalement which arose in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, the former government embarked on a series of countertrade engagements. Under the countertrade agreement, Nigerians were forced to buy goods and commodities at higher prices than obtained in the international market. The government intends to review the whole issue of countertrade. A lot has been said and heard about our position with the International Monetary Fund. Although we formally applied to the Fund in April 1983, no progress has yet been made in the negotiations and the stalemate has existed for the last 2 years. We shall break the deadlock that frustrated negotiations with a view to evaluating more objectively both the negative and positive implications of reaching a mutual agreement with the Fund. At all times in the course of discussions, our representatives will be guided by the feelings and aspirations of the Nigerian people. It is the view of this government that authority without structural adjustment is not the solution to our economic predicament.

The present situation whereby 44 percent of our revenue earnings is utilized to service debts is not realistic. To prevent the danger this poses to the poor and needy in our society, steps will be taken to ensure a comprehensive strategy of economic reforms. The causes of our economic problems have been identified to center around four fundamental issues:

1. a decrease of our domestic production while our population continues to increase;

2. dependence on imports for both consumer goods and raw materials for our industries;

3. a grossly and unequal gap between the rich and the poor;

4. the large role played by the public sector in economic activities with hardly any concrete result to justify such a role.

These are the problems we must confront.

Our foreign policy in the last 20 months has been characterized by inconsistency and incoherance. It has lacked the clarity to make us know where we stood on matters of international concern and let other countries relate to us with seriousness. Our role as Africa's spokesman has diminished because we have been unable to maintain the respect African countries have for Nigeria. The ousted military government conducted our external relations by a policy of retaliatory reactions. Nigeria became a country that reacted by a given situation rather that taking the initiative as it should and has always been done. Moreso, as vengeful considerations must not be the basis of our diplomacy. Africa's problems and their solutions shall constitute the premise of our foreign policy. The realization of the Organization of African Unity, of the Lagos plan of action for self-sufficiency and constructive cooperation in Africa, will be our primary pursuit. The Economic Community of West Africa States must be reborn with a view to achieving the objectives of regional intergration. The problems of the drought-stricken areas of Africa will be given more atten-

tion and sympathy and our best efforts will be made to assist in their rehabilitation within the limit of our resources. Our membership in the United Nations Organization will be made more practical and meaningful. The call for a new international economic order which lost its momentum in the face of debt crisis, will be made once again. Nigeria hereby makes a renewed request to the Nonaligned Movement to regroup and reinvigorate its determination to restructure the global economic system, while we propose to the industrialized nations to positively consider the dire plights of developing countries and assist responsibily to the dangers that face us.

We shall remain members of the various (?multilateral) institutions and intergovernmental organizations we belong to, and do what must be done to enhance our membership and participation with them.

Fellow Nigerians, this country has had, since independence, a history of mixed (?turbulence) and fortunes. We have witnessed our rise to greatness followed with the decline to the status of a bewildered nation. Our human potential has been neglected, our natural resources put to waste, a phenomenon of constant insecurity and overbearing uncertainty has become the characteristic of our national existence. My colleagues and I are determined to change this course of history. This government is determined to unite this country. We shall not allow anything to obstruct us. We recognize that a government, be it civilian or military, needs the consent of the people to govern if it is to reach the objectives. We do not intend to rule by force but at the same time we should not be expected to submit to unreasonable demands.

Fundamental rights and human liberty will be respected but their exercise must not degenerate into irrational excesses orborder on subversion. The war against indiscipline should continue but this time in the minds and conduct of Nigerians and not by way of symbolism or money spent in campaigns. This government on its part, will ensure that the leadership exhibits proper example. Criticism of actions and decisions taken by us will be given necessary attention and, where necessary, changes made in accordance with what is expected of us. Let me reiterate what was said in 1984 and I quote: This generation of Nigerians, and indeed future generations, have no other country but Nigeria. We must all stay and salvage it together. This time it shall be pursued with deeper commitment and genuine sincerity. There is a lot of work to be done by every single Nigerian. Let us all dedicate ourselves to the cause of building a strong, united, and viable nation for the sake of our own lives and the benefit of posterity.

Finally, I wish to commend members of the Armed Forces and the Nigerian police for their mature conduct during the change. I thank you all for your cooperation and understanding. God bless you.

Babangida's Military Background

AB281151 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, Aug 28 (AFP) — The appointment of Army Chief Major General Ibrahim Babangida as head of state following Monday's coup suggests that Nigerians may be in for a more effective but sugar-coated dose of the same medicine to solve the country's dramatic economic problems. Gen. Babangida, a "soldier's soldier" who was been at the centre of Nigeria's military politics for more than a decade, was the main figure behind the coup which brought the overthrown leader, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, to power when civilian President Shehu Shagari was ousted on New Year's Eve 1983 after barely four years in power.

As a colonel in 1976 Babangida had saved the previous military regime by crushing a coup attempt by disgruntled middle rank officers who murdered the country's leader, General Murtala Mohammed.

Although Gen. Buhari, himself a former member of the earlier regime, had described his own government as an "offshoot" of the administration of Murtala Mohammed and his successor Olusegun Obasanjo, his style of government soon drew widespread criticism from large sections of Nigeria's 100 million or so people, who have spent 16 years under military government since independence from Britain in 1960.

Heavy-handed government and the use of rule by decree to stifle criticism led to increasing frustration among some members of the ruling Supreme Military Council, particularly among the group which supported Gen. Babangida.

Gen. Babangida, a fervent nationalist who has long been unhappy at Nigeria's failure to achieve the international role which the military establishment feels it deserves, is a man of action who believes that in government decisions should be taken when needed and implemented as required. A literate and determined man, he listens easily to advice but has little patience with time-wasters.

The speech which announced the coup on Monday accused Gen. Buhari of failing to heed the advice of his colleagues, a remark similar to a statement used in an earlier coup in 1975 in which Babangida was also involved.

In an interview after the 1983 coup, when he had become Army chief of staff, Gen. Babangida said that the military in Nigeria was well-prepared to run the country. "I think that each and everyone of us, especially in the officer corps, is quite conversant with the way governments are run." He is unlikely to seek an early return to civilian rule.

In the same interview, asked about reports that the New Year's Eve coup was carried out to prevent a move by more radical officers, Gen. Babangida replied: "The Nigerian officer corps is a very cohesive organisation" and discounted the rumours.

If the new leader remains true to character then Nigeria should be in for a hectic few months before the West African regime settles back into routine. The repeal of the notorious decree number four used to detain critics in the media indicates that Gen. Babangida will be reviewing all government action, or lack of it since the previous coup.

Despite his role as a kingmaker in earlier military governments, Gen. Babangida has always retained an active military posting,

culminating in his job as Army chief. For the first time he will now have to find a way of combining his Army leadership with a major political role. In the past Nigeria's military heads of state have found this a tricky feat.

Gen Abacha Address

AB271816 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1750 GMT 27 Aug 85

["Special broadcast" by Major General Sannie Abacha on behalf of the Armed Forces of Nigeria; place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, I, Major General Sannie Abacha, on behalf of my coleagues in the Armed Forces, once more find it necessary to address the nation on very crucial national issues. The Armed Forces of this country has now decided to have a change in the leadership of this nation. It is now abundantly clear, after precisely 20 months on the stewardship of this country, that the past leadership lacks the capacity and capability of leading this nation as of the economic and social predicaments. If we could all recollect, in my maiden speech in the morning of 31 December 1983, while ushering in the military administration, I enumerated the circumstances that necessitated the Armed Forces into taking over the reins of the administration of this nation. It is more disheartening that most of the economic and social ills that threatened this nation during the civilian administration is still prevailing in our society.

The state of the nation's economy is getting more and more deplorable. The sale of our crude oil is deteriorating to far below our OPEC quota. The nation is fast losing its regular customers as a result of the glaring fraud associated with the countertrade. The life of the ordinary citizen of this nation is becoming increasingly unbearable. The ever-increasing scarcity and soaring costs of essential commodities in our markets is beyond the reach of the ordinary citizen of this country.

The deplorable state of our hospitals and increasing deterioration of our health care delivery system, the unemployment of our citizens especially graduates has reached an alarming level. The fraud associated with the issuance of import license is very much with the system and injustice is done with impunity. The increasing wave of armed robbery and other forms of lawlessness in our society, most importantly the glaring mistrust by the leadership of the last administration to members of the Armed Forces. All these are some of the major factors that promote insecurity and endanger the lives and properties of the ordinary citizen of this nation. As a result of the above factors and some of the points made in earlier broadcasts this morning, the Armed Forces of Nigeria have decided to change the leadership of this nation. The Nigeria Armed Forces, therefore, decided to bestow the reins of the administration of this nation on Major General Ibrahim (Gbadamosi) Babangida, as the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria. I will like to advise you all to await a broadcast by the president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

You are once more advised to remain calm and law-abiding. God bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Thank you.

New Service Chiefs Appointed

AB281512 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] A new chief of Army staff has been appointed. He is Major General Sani Abacha, who until the appointment was the general officer commanding the 2d Mechanized Division of the Nigerian Army. His appointment is among the five announced in Lagos today. The others include that of Major General Domkat Bali who retains the defense portfolio in addition to a new position of chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff. Other service chiefs who were appointed are Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, chief of naval staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, chief of air staff, and Mr Etim Inyang, inspector general of police.

Curfew Duration Announced

AB281231 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The specific duration of the dusk to dawn curfew imposed on Lagos and all the state capitals has been announced. A statement today signed by the (?press secretary) of the new military administration, Captain (Debo Basholo), explained that the curfew will be from 7 o'clock in the evening to 6 o'clock in the morning until further notice. The explanation, he said, became necessary to save the law-abiding people of Nigeria from any embarrassment. He appealed to the public to continue to give necessary cooperation by adhering strictly to the curfew.

Lagos Situation

AB280947 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Work resumed today after holidays on Monday and Tuesday to mark the Id El Kabir festival. A Radio Nigeria correspondent reports that offices in Lagos are however [word indistinct] as some workers, who traveled out of town during the public holidays, are yet to return. The correspondent says many of such workers may have been held back by the unexpected closure of the airport ordered by the new military administration. There were traffic jams on the bridges leading into Lagos island as a result of intensive checks. Workers were also standing at bus stops as public transport did not come out early because of the dusk to dawn curfew imposed on Lagos and the state capitals. Reports from other parts of the country say the situation is normal.

Army Unit Supports New Regime

AB271736 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] Here is a special announcement by Major M.K. (Delvi) of the First Mechanized Division of the Nigerian Army, Kaduna.

[Begin Delvi recording] Good evening, we are all aware of the events of the past few hours. In view of the present situation, I have been directed to announce that the first Mechanized Divi-

sion, Nigerian Army, associates itself with the new administration in Lagos. So far the situation is calm and under control. You are required to go about your local duties without hindrance. A dusk to dawn curfew has been imposed on Kaduna, Kano, Minna and Sokoto with immediate effect. Anyone caught looting or behaving in any disorderly manner to breach the peace will be arrested and dealt with accordingly. Thank you. [End recording]

SIERRA LEONE

Government Disowns Remark on Nigerian Coup

AB280955 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The government issued a statement dissociating itself from a statement made by the first vice-president, Mr S.I. Koroma last night. The statement reads: In a pre-presidential election rally held in Freetown yesterday morning, First Vice President Mr S.I. Koroma, in a speech, made some reference to what he called a Nigerian coup d'etat. The government hereby dissociates itself entirely from the statement of the vice president, Mr. S.I. Koroma.

TOGO

Zaire's Mobutu Comments at End of Lome Visit

AB280156 Lome Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpts] When we love someone, we visit the person. This is a habitual statement of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding-chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People. And judging from this statement of the head of state, the working and friendly visit which President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has just paid to Togo is significant and fully demonstrates the ties that have linked our two heads of state and two peoples for so many years.

Before leaving Lome this morning, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko stated that the discussions between his brother and friend and himself centered on bilateral issues between Zaire and Togo and on African problems. This prompts us to believe that the conclusions of the first session of the Zaire-Togo joint commission which met on 15 April in Lome as well as African issues were reviewed by the two presidents.

It will be remembered that during its session, the Zaire-Togo joint commission examined various political economic legal, cultural, social, commercial, and transport issues. The next meeting of the commission was fixed for 1987 in Zaire but by then many things will have been achieved. The good impression which President Mobutu Sese Seko had on his visit to Togo is proof of this. Let's listen to the Zairian head of state shortly before his departure from Lome:

[Begin Mobutu recording] You know my sentiments very well. First of all, it is a get together, it is quite some time now since my brother Eyadema and I have met. We have not met since the tragic death of his revered mother — I was absent at the time, I was abroad — so I owed it as a moral duty to the Togolese people and to its leader, my brother Eyadema, to pay her my last respects. And this I did yesterday by taking the opportunity of my trip to Kara, in the northern part of the country, where I paid my last respects at her grave.

Now coming back to your question, I think my brother and I made a detailed review of the bilateral problems between Togo and Zaire and of international and African issues among other things. [end recording]

LESOTHO

LLA Kills 6; Protest to RSA Over BCP Leader

MB271325 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Four women, one boy, and a baby were brutally murdered last night at the home of the successful Basotho National Party [BNP] candidate for Malimeng Mr (Julius Malachamela).

The incident happened last night when some 10 armed terrorists of the Lesotho Liberation Army, LLA, entered Lesotho from the Republic of South Africa. Those murdered include Mrs (Malachamela), their daughter-in-law, and her child. A baby and another young child are in hospital in Teyateyaneng.

Meanwhile the Maseru police have reported that in yet another incident a member of the police force was kidnapped in Thaba Tseka on Sunday, 18 August, by members of the so-called LLA. Reports reaching police headquarters indicate that the policeman, trooper (Tsemane), who was stationed at Thaba Tseka had been tortured on the Transkei and Qwaqwa border.

Police headquarters have also reported that they are still searching for Chief (Releli Makwa) of Mohale's Hoek, who was also kidnapped by LLA terrorists. Police reinforcements were sent to the (Malachamela) home immediately after the incident was reported.

The isolated incidents of violence which have been reported since nomination day on 14 August follow an announcement by the self-exiled BCP [Basotholand Congress Party] leader Mr Ntsu Mokhetle, on 16 August, in which he threatened to launch armed attacks on Lesotho in the face of the failure by opposition parties to find candidates on nomination day. Soon after the announcement, the Lesotho Government sent a strongly worded protest note to South Africa. In the note,the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that it was surprised that on Friday, 16 August, Mr Ntsu Mokhetle was permitted by the South African authorities the use of the official radio to make statements from South African territory directly threatening attacks on Lesotho. The protest added that it was a matter of greater surprise that Mr Mokhetle should have been afforded facilities at the SABC soon after the visit to Lesotho of the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha. Issues related to Mr Mokhetle's presence in South Africa and his usage of South African official media were raised during this visit. South Africa has not yet replied to Lesotho's protest note.

Meanwhile the Government of Lesotho has today formally informed the South African authorities of the callous murder of six people last night at the house of Mr (Julius Malachamela). In a telex to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, the Lesotho foreign minister recalled Lesotho's protest made following the announcement by Mr Ntsu Mokhetle on South African radio threatening to launch violent attacks against Lesotho following the 100 percent victory of the BNP on nomination day.

MOZAMBIQUE

Leaders Stress Defense as 'Top Priority'

Gen Mabote on Economic Losses

MB241235 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Mozambique's government and military leaders have declared that the defense of the country must be given top priority.

Speaking at one of several meetings held in factories in Maputo yesterday, the Mozambican Armed Forces chief of staff, General Sebastiao Mabote, said that the war being waged against Mozambique was not a civil war. He said the war was directed from outside by people who lost their wealth in Mozambique after independence. Gen Mabote said the real leaders of the MNR terrorist movement are those whose property was nationalized in 1975 and 1976.

He outlined in brief the wars fought by Mozambique against Portuguese colonialists, against the Rhodesia regime of Ian Smith, and against South African aggression, resulting in enormous economic losses. Gen Mabote said Mozambican exports were valued at $225 million in 1980, but fell to below $19 million in 1984. In 1981 Mozambique exported cotton but had to import the commodity this year due to sabotage by the bandits backed by outside forces. He said Mozambique's development plans were correct, but the country has not been able to fulfill them because of 10 years of war. Gen Mabote called on the people to contribute to the war effort against the bandits.

Monteiro on Military Service List

MB250626 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Political meetings which began yesterday in Maputo factories continued this morning as part of the process of mobilizing young Mozambicans for the war against the MNR terrorists. In the meetings, government and military leaders have been explaining Mozambique's policy of top priority to defense and to call on Mozambican citizens to play a full role in the struggle against banditry.

Interior Minister Oscar Monteiro addressed such a meeting at Maputo's steel rolling mill, CIFEL, this morning. Monteiro said that a list of all Mozambican citizens of between 18 and 30 years was being drawn up. He said the call up into the armed forces will be made on the basis of the list. Mozambican law states that all the country's citizens are liable for a 2-year period of compulsory military service. However, the law has not yet been fully applied. Col Monteiro assured the listeners that all the necessary conditions for a successful expansion of the armed forces had now been established. They include barracks, training camps, and sufficient food and uniforms for the new recruits.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Visits East Cape Townships, Meets Officials

MB271727 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] State President P.W. Botha today paid a lightening visit to the unrest-hit black residential areas in Port Elizabeth and East London. Mr Botha wanted to familiarize himself with the conditions in the area. He also held discussions with representatives of black town councils.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The state president visited the Zwide and New Brighton areas of Port Elizabeth, among others. In Zwide, Mr Botha, accompanied by Minister Eli Louw and Deputy Minister Adriaan Vlok, held talks with representatives of black town councils from the eastern Cape. The councillors thanked Mr Botha for, among other things, the government's efforts to maintain law and order in the residential areas. They also pointed out to him that reform, can only take place in a situation of calm and peace. In reply, Mr Botha emphasized that the government will continue with its efforts to maintain law and order and that further measures can be taken if necessary. He also reaffirmed that reform will continue. At the end of the meeting, Mr Botha surprised all present when he refused to use a protected vehicle to return to his helicopter and instead walked the 700-odd meters. He was greeted enthusiastically in the streets and at a nearby school he was entertained with traditional songs by a group of young children. Shortly before his departure, I asked Mr Botha for his impressions of the visit.

[Botha, in English] My general impression is that the security forces, together with other departments of state, are in full control. They are receiving more and more support from the local population. They are receiving the necessary support from the councillors of the areas concerned, and my further impression is that we must continue with the state of emergency, to enable the forces of normality and the forces of goodwill to overcome these problems, and we are progressing in that direction. [End recording]

Statement on Visit Released

MB271933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1929 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, August 27, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was "received in a friendly way" and was "particularly struck by the strong spirit of cooperation which prevailed" when he visited townships in the eastern Cape today.

A statement released by the state president's office tonight said Mr Botha visited black townships at East London and Zwide and New Brighton near Port Elizabeth.

"My intention was to ascertain for myself the conditions on the scene in view of the violence against black inhabitants of the areas and the state of emergency that is operative in these areas," Mr Botha said.

"I held discussions with black city councillors and other interest groups. An appeal was made to me not to lift the state of emergency before conditions in the townships have been normalised."

Requests regarding housing and education had also been made, and Mr Botha would put these to the institutions concerned.

"The inhabitants of the townships received me in a friendly way and I was particularly struck by the strong spirit of cooperation which prevailed in the areas despite the intimidation of stark violence with which they are continually confronted," Mr Botha said.

"I am also very appreciative of the work being done in the areas by departments in cooperation with each other," he said.

Du Plessis Suspends Foreign Exchange Trading

MB280518 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2046 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr B.J. du Plessis, announced tonight that the government would suspend trading on the Johannesburg stock exchange and the South African currency markent until next Monday, September 2.

In a statement issued in Pretoria tonight, Mr du Plessis said: "Flowing from the abnormal pressure that has arisen over the past week on the capital account of South Africa's balance of payments as a result of reasons unreated to the health underlying economic conditions in the country, the government has, after careful consideration, decided to suspend trading on the South African currency market and the Johannesburg stock exchange forthwith, until Monday September 2.

"During the next few days, negotiations with all affected parties such as, amongst others, our partners in southern Africa, will take place and the necessary arrangements will be made to allow orderly circumstances to prevail and normal financial and trade relations to proceeed.

"These steps have been taken so that South Africa can continue to meet all international obligations. The necessary proclamation will be published in an extraordinary *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* today."

Further Reportage on Boesak Arrest, Reaction

Boesak Remarks Before Arrest

MB271942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1938 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 27, SAPA — It was not difficult to violate the law in South Africa and, in spite of the warning that tomorrow's proposed march on Pollsmoor was illegal, it would "definitely go ahead," Dr Allan Boesak told a mass meeting at UCT [University of Cape Town] today.

The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and UDF patron was addressing about 1,500 students at a meeting in Jameson Hall, organised by the students representative council in response to the latest spate of detentions, which included the arrests of several campus figures.

"It has been proved before that the people are fully capable of holding a disciplined, nonviolent protest. We are determined to show that we can confront the government without the need for violence — it is the government that needs violent confrontation to prove it is in control," Dr Boesak said.

"We must come together in our thousands to show how committed we are to non-violent actions and challenges."

Referring to the government demand that Nelson Mandela reject violence as a key to his release, Dr Boesak said: "If the government's criterion for change is non-violence, Mr P.W. Botha will not be able to talk to himself as he walks along the street.

"There is no room for peaceful protest in South Africa — the government wants no protest at all."

Dr Boesak appealed for people "not to be afraid" tomorrow.

"Of course the police will be there in force, Mr le Grange has told us — but we are looking far beyond the police tomorrow. We are looking at the vision in our souls of a land where our people will stand tall and will be free."

He said the "world spotlight" would be focused on South Africa tomorrow and even if the march was not permitted to proceed, the mere coming together of people would be important.

"It won't be an easy moment for us, but if the students, academics, lawyers, doctors and clerics come together as promised, it will be more difficult for the government to do what they want to do."

Dr Boesak said he had received a telegram of "encouragement." "Their [not further identified] support is with us." He had also heard that the Free South Africa Movement was planning a solidarity march in Washington today.

Police Confirm Arrest

MB271420 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1408 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — Dr Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and UDF patron, was arrested in Cape Town this afternoon. Police in Pretoria confirmed the arrest, first reported by Dr Boesak's lawyers in Cape Town. The police directorate of public relations said in Pretoria Dr Boesak had been detained in Cape Town, at about 2:30pm in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. In terms of Section 29, a person may be detained for an indeterminate period.

Dr Boesak was due to lead a protest march on Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison tomorrow to demand the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, despite a warning from the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, that it was against the law and that "firm action" would be taken.

Boesak Held in Pretoria

MB280939 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the United Democratic Front, Dr Allan Boesak, who wasarrested in Belville yesterday is being held in Pretoria. A spokesman for the police department of public relations said Dr Boesak's wife had been informed of his detention. Dr Boesak was flown to Pretoria after he was arrested. Meanwhile the moderator of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, of which Dr Boesak is the assessor, says he trusts that Dr Boesak, who is being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, will be brought to trial as soon as possible.

U.S. Protest; Nel Explains Act

MB280543 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The United States has formally protested to the South African Government against the arrest of the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the United Democratic Font, Dr Allan Boesak.

Dr Boesak was arrested yesterday at a roadblock in Belville South in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Scurity Act. An American State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, told newsman in Washington that the United States condemned Dr Boesak's arrest and belived it wcould only aggravate the current cycle of polarization in South Africa, as he put it.

Before being arrested at a roadblock in De la Rey Road, Dr Boesak had addressed students of the University of Cape Town.

Four church groups, three of which are overseas, have alse reacted to Dr Boesak's detention. The South African Council of Churches [SACC], the World Coucil of Churches, the Lutheran World Federation, and the World Alliance of Reformed Churches have all criticised the step. The SACC has expressed dismay and concern and has called on people not to respond with anger. The Lutheran World Federation has called on governments to exert pressure for Dr Boesak's release. In a statement the world Alliance of Reformed Churches said its general secretary, Dr (Edmond Perrid), would leave for South Africa today and that he was awaiting authorization to meet Dr Boesak.

In Pretoria the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, has explained the provisions of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act under which Dr Boesak was detained to newsmen. Section 29 stipulates that a senior police officer can detain a person whom he has reason to belive has committed on intends committing acts of terrorism, subversion, or harboring or assisting terrorists, or who is withholding from the police any information relating to these offenses. In terms of Section 29 a person may be held in detention for up to 6 months before his release is reviewed.

The leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van zyl Slabbert, said in a statement issued in Cape Town that Section 29 of the Internal Security Act was part of the country's problems and was not the solution, whther applied to Dr Boesak or anyone else.

Dr Boesak was involved in the planning of a meeting at the Athlone Stadium in the Cape Peninsula and a march to the Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town where the former ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, is serving a prison sentence.

Slabbert Statement

MB280548 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2057 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 27, SAPA — Section 29 of the Internal Security Act was part of the problem and not the solution to South Africa's present circumstances, whether it was applied to Dr Allan Boesak or anyone else, Dr Frederick van zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said in at statement tonight.

Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was detained under Section 29 after leaving for the University of the Western Cape this afternoon.

Dr van zyl Slabbert's statement, issued in Cape Town, said:

"I am totally opposed to Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and regard it as part of the problem and not the solution in our present circumstances, whether it be applied to Dr Boesak or anyone else. The real problem in the present situation is that the government has not allowed any possibility for peaceful protest and the fact that any attempt in this direction immediately becaomes illegal.

"In this way, those who wish to pursue peaceful protest are increasingly driven into more radical camps until we will become polarised between two violent extremes. I again appeal to Dr Boesak and all others who wish to explore the politics of negotiation and prevent the escalation of violence to come together in the convention alliance and see how we can achieve our commom objectives.

"If we do not, and let our oppportunities go by, the only beneficiaries will be the profiteers of violence from the left, the right and future generations will justifiably curse us for our inaction, the statement said.

SACC Appeals for Calm

MB271450 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1440 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 27, SAPA — The South African Council of Churches [SACC] today expressed its "deep dismay and concern" at the detention of Dr Allan Boesak and urged people not to respond to it with "acts of anger."

In a statement in Johannesburg, the SACC's national executive added it was "regrettable in the extreme" that the authorities had reacted "with this type of irresponsibility" to the plans for the proposed march tomorrow on the prison in Cape Town where jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela is being held.

"This detention (of Dr Boesak) can only intensify bitterness and may indeed generate violence as its direct result. We must however appeal to all concerned that they be calm and not respond to this recent action with any acts of anger."

Dr Boesak is senior vice president of the SACC. He was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The end conscription campaign condemned Dr Boesak's detention "as well as all of the recent detentions." The organisation said in a statement the detentions "will only worsen the conflict around us..."

Dr J.C. Adonis, past chairman of the ring of the SA Gestig of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Million Church], of the which Dr Boesak is assessor, said in a statement:

"The ring has learnt with shock and dismay of the arrests, in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, of Dr A. Boesak and Dr Richard Stevens. The ring condemns this drastic action in the strongest possible manner."

Dr Stevens, a lecturer in biblical studies at the University of the Western Cape, has since been released.

The statement continued: "Since these arrests have serious implications for an already tense situation, the ring demands the immediate release of these ministers of our church."

Dr Adonis said the ring's decision was supported by 10 congregations of the NG Sendingkerk in the Cape Peninsula.

The moderator of the church, the Rev I. Mentoor, said he had "no comment."

The media convener for the Cape Action League, Mr Armien Abrahams, said the league had consistently condemned the arbitrary detention of those recently arrested under the "fascist security laws."

"We have not been consulted about the Pollsmoor march and therefore have not been part of its planning. We would, hovever, reagard any action against unarmed marchers as a violation of the right to protest. We do support the demand for the unconditional releast of all political prisoners, including the release of Mr Nelson Manela. Furthermore, we fully endorse his total rejection of a national convention. We say an injury to one is an injury to all," Mr Abrahams said.

The vice president of the Students Representaive Council [SRC] at the University of Cape Town [UCT], Mr Colin Khanovitz, said:

"The UCT SRC sees the detention of the Rev Allan Boesak shortly after addressing a UCT mass meeting as adding further testimony to our view that the government has no desire for reform.

"The wave of detentions over the past few days, including that of three UCT students, merely strengthens our resolve to support tomorrow's peaceful protest and to intensify our opposition to injustince. The western Cape detentions prove that the so-called state of emergency is not restricted to 36 magisterial districts but is entrenched in the very fabric of apartheid."

A spokesman for Dr Boesak's office said Colonel Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, had telephoned Miss Leslie Little of the Western Prvince Council of Churches and told her Dr Boesak was "in tranist" and that his whereabout would be made known tomorrow.

A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria said Col Mellet was not available for comment as he had left for Durban.

Further Reaction

MB280552 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0436 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — Reacting to yesterday's detention of Dr Allan Boesak, Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape where Dr Boesak is chaplain, said: "Dr Boesak is a respected member of the community. One feels especially aggrieved at arrests made under Section 29 because it gives people no recourse to the law in the normal way."

The repression monitoring group condemned Dr Boesak's detention, which it viewed as "an attempt to crush legitimate and peaceful opposition to the apartheid system."

"The state is asking others to reject violence yet uses the violence of detention against those who preach peace," a statement said.

Condemnation also came from the end conscription campaign [EEC]. In a statement, the ECC said Dr Boesak's arrest "would only worsen the conflict around us."

Further on Planned March on Pollsmoor Prison

March To Go Ahead Despite Arrest

MB271505 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1459 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 27, SAPA — The march on Pollsmoor Prison tomorrow to demand the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners will go ahead despite the arrest of Dr Allan Boesak, Dr Boesak's lawyer, Mr Essa Moosa, told SAPA today. Speaking from his Athlone, Cape Town, office, Mr Moosa said it was "impossible to call off the march at this point of time."

"It is the people's march, not Dr Boesak's march and it will go ahead."

SACC Supports March

MB271432 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1427 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 27, SAPA — The Executive Committee of the South African Council of Churches today applied to the government for permission for a delegation to visit imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said in a statement in Johannesburg the purpose of the proposed visit would be to ascertain Mandela's views "on the issue of violence and non-violence, general franchise, a national convention and a sharing of political power."

The visit, if permission was granted, would be undertaken by the president of the SACC, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, Dr Naude, and Mrs Sally Motlana, the SACC's honorary life vice president.

The SACC executive also decided to request an "exploration of ways whereby consultation with the liberation movements can take place in order that peaceful change may be effected in South Africa," the statement added.

Dr Naude's statement added the executive saw tomorrow's planned march on the prison in Cape Town where Mandela is serving a life sentence as "an expression of the total frustration with apartheid and the whole need for fundamental change that is felt by so many groups in the country."

"The national executive will uphold in prayer those who feel in conscience bound to participate in this march. We also urge that authorities will act responsibly and with restraint," the statement said.

Police Seal Off March Route

MB280733 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0731 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — Soldiers, police and Cape Town traffic officers sealed off the entire length of Klipfontein Road from Athlone to Guguletu in Cape Town in anticipation of today's proposed march on Pollsmoor Prison where a petition for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela was to have been delivered.

Between 8.30am and 9.00am, there was little evidence of public interest in the march called by the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the United Democratic Front, Dr Allan Boesak, who was detained yesterday under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

The march was to have started at 10am.

Althought Dr Boesak was detained yesterday afternoon, his lawyer, Mr Essa Moosa, said the march would go on.

Yesterday, Brigadier G.J. Odendaal, divisional police commissioner for the western Cape, invoked laws banning the march and forbidding any gatherings from taking place within a five kilometre radius of Athlone Stadium, where protestors said the march would begin.

The media was barred from entering any of the suburban side-streets accessing Athlone Stadium by riot equipped policemen and brown-uniformed soldiers who allowed only residents and traders into the area.

The affected areas in Athlone were Kewtown, where the stadium is situated, Silvertown, Surrey and Vanguard Estates.

In Guguletu at the north end of Klipfontein Road, Cape Town traffic officers erected a makeshift roadblock shortly before 9am and told SAPA that trouble was anticipated in the township.

Inside Guguletu, small groups of people — most of them youths and young adults — congregated on pavements.

At Guguletu police station, two casspier armoured vehicles were parked outside. All along Klipfontein Road, casspirs and hippos were parked or patrolling.

By 9am, many shops on Klipfontein Road were still closed and barred.

Athlone police station was swarming with senior police and SADF officers coordinating today's patrolling operation in the peninsula. Athlone housing estate was apparently surrounded.

A reporter driving down Klipfontein Road, bordering the stadium where today's march on the prison holding ANC leader Nelson Mandela was to have started, saw small pockets of residents on street corners watching police and SADF soldiers in riot-gear searching vehicles leaving or entering the estate.

Several SADF soldiers spoken to at the Athlone police headquarters said they had been issued with live ammunition last night.

Although police were carrying quirts and standard anti-riot weapons, most SADF soldiers carried SADF-issue R4 and R1 rifles They declined to say whtether they were national servicemen.

A woman motorist was injured this morning when her car was stoned on Eisleben Road near Nyanga. Nearby traffic officers assisted her and took her away for treatment. When they returned, her abandoned car had been rolled into a ditch and set alight.

In Kahayelitsha, about 40 km from the city, several outbreaks of unrest were reported during the night.

Security forces manned road-blocks on the West Coast Highway and the N7 to Malmesburry — feeder routes to Cape Town from Atlantis — and searched cars and baggage, backing up city-bound traffic.

Brigadier Odendaal announced the area restriction in a statement last night after spending most of yesterday in meetings with senior police officers.

The statement said: "Due to the fact that the proposed gathering on Wednisday 28 August 1985 at the Athlone Stadium and subsequent march will not only constitute a direct contravention of the law, but may also, according to information at my disposal, seriously endanger the safety of the public, I find myself with no alternative than to invoke the provisions of Section 47 of the Internal Security Act and to hereby give notice that access to Athlone Stadium and any other open public space within a radius of 5 km from the aforementioned stadium is barred, closed and inaccessible to members of the public as from 6am to 12am on August 28.

"Any person acting in contrvention of this notice will be guilty of an offence. I trust the public will cooperate."

Riot police were seen searching the cars of black drivers but mainly waving white drivers through.

A large contingent of prison guards with dogs lined the fences of Pollsmoor Prison early today and on the prison road a strong force of prison guards clad in riot-gear and armed with shields and batons stood guard.

Organizers Call off March

MB280814 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The planned march on Pollsmoor Prison has been called off by the organizing committee. Beattie Hofmeyer has been following events in Cape Town.

[Hofmeyer] In a statement released this morning, the organizing committee said that it is impossible to go ahead with the peaceful protest in the light of the government's reaction. Large areas of the townships in Cape Town have ben sealed off by army and police and the Athlone Stadium where people were originally going to meet has been closed. Skirmishes between police and marching youths are reported to have taken place in Nyanga. Regional meetings are being held at alternative meeting places at the moment and it is unclear yet whether any of the groups will go on with the march.

Demonstration at Atholone Stadium

MB280833 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0827 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — The Rev Able Hendrickse and Dr Richard Stephens, a lecturer from the University of Cape Town, were arrested along with a group of about 10 demonstrators after a police baton charge outside the Athlone Stadium in Klipfontein Road, Cape Town.

About 300 people had congregated in Klipfontein Road opposite the stadium where ppolice unites back up 12 hippo and casspir vehilces manned by the SADF has sealed off access.

At 9.50am, a police lieutenant using a loudhailer warned the gathering to disperse peacefully within five minutes.

"Please folks, you're going to get hurt," he said.

Upon this, Dr Stephens approached him and pleaded for a postponement while they arranged for the demonstrators, mostly students, to move to a training college.

The officer refused and ordered his men to line up on either flank of the demonstrators.

About 50 policemen armed with quirts took up position while the Rev Able Hendrickse joined Dr Stephens to plead with officer not to take "unnecessary" violent action against what they said was a peaceful demonstration.

The officer ordered his men to "clean up."

The policemen charged, striking out at the crowd.

When a police colonel arrived on the scene, Mr Hendrickse pleaded with him to control his men and not to precipitate violence.

The lieutenant ordered his and Dr Stephens' arrest and a number of people who had gathered around shouted: "Then take us too."

The officer ordered that the whole groups of about 10 people be taken into custody.

Ten minutes later, elements of the crowd regrouped and a second quirt charge was ordered.

While police with quirts made sporadic charges into the crowd to disperse them, a group of clerics led by Reverend Jan de Waal of the Wynberg Sendingkerk attempted to meet the police commanders but were unable to do so. Surrounded by pressmen and international television crews, Mr de Waal said the police should have allowed a peaceful rally in the Athlone Stadium rather than embark on "fruitless" acts on the crowd in the road. He said the church leaders would have liked to speak to the crowd to sound out their views on whether to disperse or continue with their protest.

"We stand here unarmed to express our opposition to what is happening in the country. We stand here to say we can't take it any more. We belive that there should be a national convention to pave the way for a peaceful future but at the moment there is no way this government can met the aims of creating a democracy in South Africa."

As the clergymen were talking to the press, SADF troops in hippo vehicles and police in casspirs watched from the other side of the road.

The officer in command of the Athlone Stadium operation this morning, Col A.J.M. Van Niekerk, confirmed the detention of the Reverend Abel Hendricks, former head of the Methodist Church in South Africa and current chairman of the Cape of Good Hope district of the Methodist Church and Dr Richard Stephens, a University of the Western Cape lecturer.

He told SAPA: "We took them to the police station to clarify a few matters."

Meanwhile, uniformed policemen armed with quirts formed a cordon on the stadium side of Klipfontein Road when the crowd regrouped for the third time.

After 10 minutes, however, Col van Niekerk ordered his men to withdraw and the crowd shrunk noticeably in response. The police dispersed and the crowd broke up into small groups.

One nun, however, was not taking any chances. She went into a motor spares shop and asked for water in which to dip a portion of her habit. She said it was a precaution against teargas.

The main body of demonstrators left Klipfontein Road at 10:30 and moved down Belgravia Road to the Howat Training College grounds where they joined a large number of other students chanting songs and slogans. By 11 am, the crowd — mostly students — had grown to more than 3,000 but there was no police presence to tbe seen in the vicinity. The students remained inside the fenced grounds but some said they expected to move back to Klipfontein Road later.

Students Begin March

MB281052 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1049 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — The march to Pollsmoor Prison started from the Howat Training College shortly after noon today. About 2,000 students who had gathered at the training college's grounds after many had been quirt charged outside the original assembly point, Athlone Stadium, started marching down Kromboom Road at 12.20pm.

Kromboom Road is one of the exit roads which leads directly from Howat College over a railway line into the white suburb of Rondebosch East and on into Milner Road in Rondebosch proper. Police immediately put up roadblocks on the Rondebosch East side of the flyover bridge leading into Athlone.

The marchers were followed by a large number of vehicles occupied mainly by students while a helicopter circled above. The march, which was initiated by the detained Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was to have started at 10am this morning despite a ban by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Police had blocked all access to the Athlone Stadium this morning and twice quirt charged about 300 demonstrators opposite the stadium before they dispersed, most of them to the Howat College grounds.

After about two hours of chanting slogans, singing songs and listening to speeches they moved out of the colleges grounds into Kromboom Road to start their march.

Police teargassed a crowd of about 2,000 students in Kromboom Road at 12.30 today.

The teargas was fired without warning and several cannisters landed among students who were seated in the road after the road had been sealed off by police. The students scattered when the teargas landed among them and many returned to the Howat Training College.

Police Break Up March
MB281145 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1136 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 28, SAPA — An attempt by about 3,000 demonstrators to march on Pollsmoor Prison from Athlone, Cape Town, was stopped by police wielding quirts and firing teargas.

The march had advanced less thatn a kilometre.

The demonstrators, mostly students, had congregated at the Howat Training College, Athlone, about a kilometre from the planned starting point, Athlone Stadium.

They had planned to march to Pollsmoor to present a petition to the Pollsmoor authorities to free Nelsom Mandela, the ANC leader jailed there.

Any had been routed earlier by quirt-wielding police after attempting to demonstrate opposite the stadium during the morning.

The march finally moved off the training college grounds at 12:20 heading down Kromboom Road towards the white suburbs of Rondebosch East, Rondebosch and Claremont.

Police immediately put roadblocks on the Rondebosch East side of Kromboom Road where a flyover gives access to Athlone.

On the Athlone side of this bridge, a large body of police waited for the marchers on Kromboom Road.

Teargas canisters were fired without warning and quirt-wielding police then pursued the students down Kromboom Road chasing them as they fled back to the college and down sidestreets.

A helicoper kept circling above the crown throughout the police action.

At 1pm, Kromboom Road was again opened to traffic and the police presence reduced considerably leaving traffic police and small groups of uniformed police behind.

A small crowd of students regrouped in Thornton Road about 300 metres away from the training college but police ignored them and started to remove all roadblocks in the area.

Roadblocks had been set up on all roads leading off the dual carriageway, Klipfontein Road, into the suburbs surrounding Athlone Stadium.

Only residents of the Kewtown, Silvertown and Surrey estates were allowed to turn out of Klipfontein Road throughout the morning, but at lunch time police units, both uniformed and riot control as well as SADF members who had assisted in manning to roadblocks, started to withdraw.

Shortly before 2pm, the entire Klipfontein Road was free of police with only the occasional traffic police squad visible. Calm had apparently returned to the Athlone area.

Congress of South African Students Banned
MB281019 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1017 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 28, SAPA — The Congress of South African Students (COSAS) has been banned, Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange said today. A statement to SAPA by Mr le Grange said a notice on the ban would appear in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* today.

Mr Le Grange's statement said:

"After I have considered a factual report and recommendation made to me by an advisory committee in terms of Section 7 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), regarding the organisation known as Congress of South African Students, I have decied to declare that organisation to be an unlawful organisation in terms of Section 4(1) of the said act.

"A notice in this regard will appear in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* today."

Further Report
MB281152 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has declared the Congress of South African Students, COSAS, a banned organization. COSAS represents black pupils throughout the country.

Mr Le Grange said in a statement issued in Pretoria that he had decided to ban the organization after consideration of a report and recommendations by an advisory committee.

COSAS was established in 1979 in Cape Town and has more than 40 branches throughout the country. It is the biggest affiliate of the United Democratic Front. Last year's school boycotts and stayaway action in the Vaal Triangle were arranged by COSAS. In 1983 three of the organization's founder members were found guilty of furthering the aims of the ANC. They are serving prison sentences.

A notice announcing the banning of the COSAS in terms of the Internal Security Act will appear in a special edition of the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* today.

Police Detain NIC Official, Search Durban Office
MB281028 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Another leading figure in the Natal Indian Congress has been detained. (Pravin Gordhan) was arrested in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and police are reported to be still searching his office in Durban. Mr (Gordhan) was held in detention for lengthy periods several years ago.

Police Seal Off Gugeletu After Stone Throwing
MB271601 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1558 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 27, SAPA — Guguletu was sealed off this morning by traffic police after isolated incidents of stone-throwing in which at least two vehicles were damaged. Buses and delivery vehicles were not entering the township but residents appeared to be travelling freely in the area. The stone-throwing started shortly after 9am. A lorry delivering bread and a municipal electricity department lorry were damaged. Police are understood to have used teargas on one occasion.

Ambulances collecting patients in the township were given police escorts but there were no signs of heavy police patrols.

SADF personnel have been stationed at Manenberg police station just outside Guguletu. The station has been used in the past as a police staging-post for actions in the township.

Police To Limit Unrest Reports to One Daily
MB271632 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1616 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — Police said today they would release only one report on unrest incidents daily, because there were not enough incidents to warrant more reports. A spokesman for the police in Pretoria said a report would be issued daily at 8am, and that a list of people arrested under the emergency regulations, as well as those released, would be issued each Friday.

Commenting on the decision to put out one report daily, the spokesman said: "There is insufficient information to warrant more." Police reports and arrest lists were issued three times a day until today.

Police Say Incidents 'Criminal Acts,' Not Unrest
MB280723 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0719 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 28, SAPA — Following is police situation report and comment on unrest around the country. Issued to SAPA bythe public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria:

"The unrest situation has now reached the stage where incidents, when viewed objectively, no longer constitute unrest, but criminals acts that are being committed under the guise of unrest.

"It is noticeble that certain media and radical elements (for reasons known only to themselves) obstinately persist in portraying the situation in the RSA as negative as possible.

"The isolated incidents in this report could justifiably be published in the crime column of any newspaper since murder, arson, assault, robbery and theft are all offences in terms of the common law.

"In Soweto (Witwatersrand) 19 blacks stopped a private vehicle and threatened the driver with violence unless he transported them to the magistrates court. Police arrested all 19 who now face chages of intimidation. The maximum sentence for conviction on such a charge is five years imprisonmentor R5,000.

"In the same residential area, a group of hooligans stoned SADF vehicles. One black man was arrested in connection with this incident which constitutes malicious injury to property. On the East Rand, at the Thembisa black residential area, 18 hooligans set fire to a private vehicle and extensively damaged it. There was no apparent motive for this destructive deed and all those responsible were arrested.

"In the Kagiso black residential area (Krugersdorp) one black man was arrested during an incident of petrol-bombing at a black school.

"In Khayalitsha in the western Cape, police dispersed a mob taking in in an illegal march and arrested one black male. In the same residentail area, police dispersed a mob of stonethrowers with rubber bullets. A black male was slightly injured, medically treated and arrested.

"In the black residential area at Paarl, a mob of blacks attacked and stoned a black policeman's home. In defence of his life and property, he fired on the mob, wounding one black male. In another incident in the same area, police arrested a black female after an incident during which arsonists damaged private vehicles."

Production Halted by Strike at Natal Coal Mine
MB271611 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Production at a large Natal coal mine has come to a halt because of a strike by thousands of mineworkers. Carmel Rickard has the details.

[Rickard] Over 5,000 coal miners are involved in a strike at Hlobane colliery in Vryheid. It seems the strike was started because of confusion about wage increases. This afternoon's *DAILY NEWS* quotes the public relations manager of Iscor [Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa], to which the mine belongs, as saying that an industrial relations team was at the mine involved in negotiations with the striking workers. An official of the National Union of Mineworkers said the strike began yesterday when the afternoon shift refused to go underground. They were unsatisfied with management's response to queries about wage increases due to start today. She said increases had been agreed to in July, but were not included in

their wages. Iscor's public relations representative, on the other hand, said he did not know whether the workers had received their July increases, but he believed workers were under the impression they were to get hikes over and above the July agreement.

Company Begins Firing Workers

MB281109 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1103 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 28, SAPA — Iscor today began firing mineworkers at its Hlobane Colliery following a strike this week, an official said.

The miners, who refused to go underground for the third successive day today, failed to comply with an ultimatum to return to work this morning and were being fired, Mr Piet du Plessis, Iscor's public relations officer, said.

The exact number of workers affected was not certain, although most of the colliery's workforce of about 4,300 black workers appeared to be involved in the strike, he said. Incidents of intimidation also appeared to be occurring at the mine.

The dispute between miners and ISCOR arose last week when mineworkers were told that no further pay increases would be granted over the July increases negotiated between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers.

When the miners failed to go underground this week, they were given an ultimatum to return to work by this morning or face dismissal.

Mr Du Plessis said that when they did not comply with the ultimatum this morning, the mine began terminating their services.

No Response From EEC Ministers to Pik Botha

MB271037 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — A fact-finding visit to South Africa by three European Community foreign ministers is scheduled to start on Friday morning when they arrive in Johannesburg, a spokesman at the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria, has confirmed. The visit, which was originally scheduled for earlier this week, would be a brief one, with the so-called "troika" returning to Europe on Sunday after having included a trip to Cape Town, he said.

The 10-member European Economic Community decided to send the mission before reassessing its policies towards South Africa after the imposition of a state of emergency last month in 36 magisterial districts disrupted by riots.

The foreign ministers are Mr Jacques Poos (Luxembourg) president of the EEC Council of Ministers, Mr Hans van den Broek (the Netherlands) and Mr Giulio Andreotti (Italy).

Details of the trio's programme were still being finalised and a list of people and organisations they would be holding discussions with would be announced later, the spokesman said. It is likely that they will meet foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, although no confirmation has yet been received that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, will receive them.

A cloud has been cast over the past few days over the planned visit following critical statements to the media by the EEC and Mr Pik Botha.

In a statement two days ago, the EEC countries noted the state president's speech at the National Party congress in Durban had not met their expectations. They said the South African Government should "without delay take concrete steps (on reform),"and reiterated the urgent need for real dialogue with the authentic representatives of the black population.

In a responding statement in Pretoria last night, Mr Pik Botha queried the EEC's objectivity and rejected the visit if its main purpose was to prescribe to the SA Government as to its policy and the time scale for its implementation.

The ministers would, however, be welcome if the purpose of their visit was to secure a perspective of the South African situation. If not, then the trip would serve no purpose, the foreign minister said.

He called on the foreign ministers to clarify their aims, but a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today no response had yet been received.

The ministers' visit has been described by observers as "important" because their recommendations will to large extent determine what action the European Community will decide to take against South Africa at a meeting on September 10.

Kwangema, Driefontein Win Fight Against Removal

MB272020 Umtata Capital Radio in English
2000 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The communities of Kwangema and Driefontein have won their battle against forced removal. Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs Ben Wilkens says that the two communities in the Wakkerstroom district of the southeastern Transvaal will not be moved.

Mr Wilkerns says after negotiations with the Kwangema community the community has agreed to accept extra land in compensation for land to be flooded by the new (Huishoop) Dam. Some land will be compensated for in cash. The deputy minister has added that after similar negotiations the government has decided that the community of Driefontein will remain where it is. Driefontein will also be compensated for flooded land. Both communities hit world headlines when the government announced plans for their forced removals to homelands.

Commentary Says Reform Necessary for Security

MB280712 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The Onus on Reform"]

[Text] Coming after Nelson Mandela's recent utterances, the ANC's denunciation of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Dr van zyl Slabbert for espousing a convention alliance leaves no more room for doubt about South Africa's political alternatives, nor should its warning to reformists be underestimated.

The revolutionary colors in which Mandela and the ANC have painted themselves presents the establishment in this country with the challenge that extends far beyond security counter action. It is a clear political challenge posing the question of what forces, reformist or revolutionary, will shape the lives and future prospects of ordinary people.

There is in this country today transcending numerous others differences a sharp divide between two irreconcilable views about the political process. On one side is the view that politics is and must be a matter of peaceful negotiation, of give take, with the goal always being the advancement of stability and democratic freedoms. However much its adherents may differ about the proper organization of society, on that basic premise they are in agreement.

On the other side stands the revolutionary, he who believes that violent upheaval is a necessary route to the fundamental restructuring of society in a totalitarian mold. There is no meeting ground between the two views. The question is simply which is going to determine the future of South Africa.

In the end, that question will be answered by the mass of ordinary people for whose support the struggle is now under way, and it will be answered by much more down-to-earth experiences and perceptions than those with which political theories concern themselves by the security of the ordinary man as he goes about his daily business, by his sense of how his worth as an individual is acknowledged in the kind of society he lives in, and by his prospects for achieving his reaslistic aspirations in life.

If reform is to mean anything to the broad mass, it is at those levels that it must make its impact. It must be experienced as being purposely directed toward creating equality of opportunity for all people to achieve their potential. It must be seen to be aimed at removal of discriminatory practices that leave some groups at a disadvantage against others living in the e same country.

Revolution is not a natural state and if the revolutionary option gains ground in South Africa it will have done so by default. The authorities have made it clear now that they are determined to restore law and order in the unrest areas, the first priority. It is imperative that that should be done. No less vital is the need for maintaining and accelerating progress in socioeconomic reforms in matters that blatantly discriminate on the basis of race to the detriment of the people affected. It is a moral necessity, but it is also a precondition for security and progress for the country and all its communities in a democratic dispensation.

26, 27 Aug Press Reportage, Comment on Emergency

MB280834 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 27 August reports that the Azanian People's Organization, Azapo, is planning a campaign against the Johannesburg centennial, which is to be celebrated in 1986. Mr George Wauchope, vice president of Azapo, is reported to have said that the consumer boycott will be extended to 1986 and the companies which have contributed toward the 100 million rands to be spent on the celebrations will be earmarked for boycott action. "It is incomprehensible and unfeeling of mining houses to refuse black workers a salarly above the breadline, yet find 100 million rands as a gift for the planned centennial," Mr Wauchope said.

"So Dr Allan Boesak wants to turn this country on its head," the editorial in the same issue writes. It points out that the ANC and the United Democratic Front have already tried this. It adds that that Dr Boesak's plan might seem laughable, but "unfortunately the whole affairs has a tragic dimension, because children are being pushed to the front in an explosive situation with the full knowledge that they can be hurt." Perhaps Dr Boesak should take counsel from Inkatha leader leader Chief Gatsha Butelezi, who said over the weekend in referring to the ANC's violent struggle that the more the blacks die in South Africa, the more the ANC claims to be busy ending apartheid. The paper concludes that what the country needs at present is a campaign for negotiation politics. "There is a recklessness in Dr Boesak's actions which is deeply disturbing."

In a second editorial, the same issue declares: "It sounds so reasonable to call for a national convention. After all, the govesrnment itself wants reform ..." But not only the govesrnment has rejected such a convention as proposed by the Progressive Federal Party. Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela has also spokesn out against it. "And what does the PFP think it will do," the newspaper asks, "if their proposals for anything less than power to the black majority (whoever they may be) are brushed off the table with contempt?" The editorial concludes by stating that in one respect Mandela is correct: With the PFP approach to political reform, a national convention is superfluous.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 27 August reports: "There is growing opposition in the Cape Peninsula to Dr Allan Boesak's political activities." Mr Carter Ebrahim, minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, said Boesak sends his own children to a private Catholic school which "is not participating in a school boycott publicly endorsed by him. 'He is prepared to expose other people's children to possible police action, but not his own,' " Ebrahim said. The report also says there is growing disquiet within the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, of which Boesak is assessor, over his poltical actions, and there is speculation of pressure to oust him from his post at the general synod next year. "*THE CITIZEN* learned yesterday that at least six major Ned Geref Sendingkerk congregations have objected to Dr Boesak's political actions."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 26 August also discusses Allan Boesak, stating in its editorial that he "has become one of the leading political agitators in South Africa." "All in all, we would say that he is playing a most provocative role, revelling, it seems, in his Action Man status and no doubt confident that his position as president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches will safeguard him from any real unpleasantness," the editorial says. Although Boesak claims to oppose violence, his activities could encourage it, says the newspaper, yet his church has not called on him to cease his political activities. Besides his activities at home, Boesak has also engaged in a "campaign of vilification" of South Africa abroad, it charges. Boesak maintains the planned march on Pollsmoor Prison this week will be peaceful, nonviolent and disciplined, the paper says, but there is no guarantee that it will be, and "since it will be illegal, and potentially explosive, the police will certainly intervene." This is no doubt his intent, the editorial says, since "Dr Boesak seems to want political martyrdom. There may come a time — perhaps this week — when the authorities will oblige him. He will have only himself to blame."

In an article on an inside page, *THE CITIZEN* reports that a meeting of several trade union executives in Durban over the weekend dealt with the possibility of extending trade boycotts to other areas of Natal. Spokesmen for two of the unions involved said "no firm decision was taken on whether the boycott should be extended to areas like Escourt, Ladysmith, Dundee and Greytown. However, one trade union spokesman emphasised that there would be no let up in the boycott of shops and other retail outlets in the Pietermaritzburg and Howick districts." One spokesman said these boycotts had been very effective and said surveys done by the various unions showed a drop in turnovers of about 20 percent. "He also claimed that the boycott would become 'even stronger this week' as more and more Black people realised 'what they are achieving.'" Indian shops are also being boycotted in the Pietermaritzburg area, it said.

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 27 August says in its editorial: "State President P.W. Botha has done to the rand in the last 12 days what it took the worst recession in 50 years all of six months to do: His intransigence over reform has debased the currency by 30 percent." The editorial says, "Simply put, the market has voted with its feet. Those who have rand assets and know what they are about have expressed a massive vote of no confidence in Botha and his government. Moreover, Pretoria's maintenance of exchange controls on residents suggests that government itself believes that South Africans would rush out of rands given half a chance. So, Mr Botha, you don't need a referendum. You don't even need a general election among the white minority to get the message. You have clearly been rejected by most people in this country and by a good many abroad who once had sufficient confidence and belief in SA to invest here."

In the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* reports that "the southern Natal congress of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (FOSATU) has thrown its weight behind the national consumer boycott called by unions last week. Boycotts in southern Natal will become effective on Sunday, according to a FOSATU statement yesterday." FOSATU's congress, attended by 300 shop sewards, has instructed shop steward councils to contact community organisations to coordinate the boycott, the articles says.

In the same issue, Sipho Ngcobo reports that Esau Mahlatsi, mayor of Lekoa Town Council, along with 11 other councillors and their families, lives in a camp surrounded by barbed wire. But the mayor denies he is living in fear of the people he is supposed to represent. " 'No, I am not running away from the people,' he says. 'I am always in touch with them and they, too, are in touch with me. They come in and out of the camp and I also visit them in the township.' " Ngcobo notes that the camp is equal in size to two rugby fields and is protected by armed members of the SAP and council policemen day and night. Entry is restricted.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 27 August in the "Focus" column by Sam Mabe says that South Africa has never faced a more serious threat of economic sanctions than it does right now. "Highlighting the seriousness of the issue is the concern of several top South African businessmen who are believed to be planning to meet the ANC's leadership in Lusaka to discuss the deteriorating situation in South Africa." It is difficult to assess the support for sanctions among blacks, Mabe says, because "Section 54 of the Internal Security Act makes it a criminal offence to advocate economic sanctions." He notes: "since it is not illegal for anybody to oppose sanctions, those who feel constrained from talking about them are of necessity in favour of them." Some whites who say they sympathize with the black cause argue that sanctions would create conditions of economic chaos which would lead to greater unemployment and starvation for blacks, "but those who support sanctions feel that blacks have suffered long enough under apartheid and that a little more suffering could be tolerated if it would weaken the government and lead to speedy and meaningful reform. They say that foreign investments in South Africa must be seen for what they are — advancing first and foremost, the interests on the investors." Mabe cites a report by the Institute of European Economic Studies on the impact of disinvestment and trade boycotts that shows that without South Africa's vital minerals, factories all over the world would be unable to function. "From this report, it is clear that the ball is in the court of Western workers to show how much they are prepared to sacrifice for workers in South Africa," he says.

In the same edition, the *SOWETAN* reports that the Black Lawyers Association has called on the government to address itself to the basic political aspirations of black people. The association has stated that the present turmoil countrywide is a clear manifestation of black frustrations and dissatisfaction about the political setup in the country. "The state of emergency could not remove the root causes of black anger," it said, but coupled with the imposition of a curfew in certain areas, "could only serve to galvanise the masses whose lives are made miserable by discriminatory laws."

The *SOWETAN* also reports "rumours that police and the army on August 6 invaded the Baragwanath Hospital and arrested scores of pupils on the hospital premises." The newspaper quotes Soweto Police Brigadier Jan Coetzee as saying "four or five soldiers" entered a ward at the hospital and removed "four

children" who were in the ward and who were reported to be looking for a wounded bus driver in order to harm him.

"More than 35 black miners were injured when police used tearsmoke and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of about 300 workers who were apparently intimidating colleagues to go on strike at Kloof gold mine in the western Transvaal at the weekend," the *SOWETAN* reports in the same edition. A spokesman for Gold Fields, owners of the mine, had confirmed the incident and said everything had gone back to normal after the "violent incident which started when the crowd waved banners and formed a loose picket."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 26 August carries a column by Joshua Raboroko which quotes Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, as saying she does not believe the recent finding of a Markinor poll, the Gallup affiliate in South Africa, that the majority of South African urban blacks are in favor of violence and economic sanctions against South Africa. Blacks would not be in favor of their own suffering, she said.

In the "Focus" column, Raboroko reports that the "Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) have pulled out of the talks aimed at a giant federation of emerging trade unions, but they still believe in a united front of progressive unions." CUSA President James Mndaweni told Raboroko that "CUSA believes in black leadership at the shop-floor because it operates in a country which is racist, undemocratic and which exploits the large black majority." CUSA pulled out of the federation talks "because it opposed the conditional invitation of unions, especially the exclusion of the black consciousness orientated Azanian Congress of Trade Unions." " 'We believe that there should be no domination at the talks by anybody. Every union should be given a chance to voice its views on the draft constitution, which, it appears, will be forced on other unions,' Mr Mndaweni said." Mndaweni says "CUSA is not affiliated to any political organisation, but supports organisations such as the UDF and the National Forum in their fight for national liberation," and has actively participated in calls for stay-aways from work, has condemned the detention without trial of leaders, and called for the scrapping of apartheid and the release of political prisoners. It has also called on the government to lift the state of emergency and supports the consumer boycott. Mndaweni told Raboroko that strikes "are the fundamental and ultimate weapon in the hands of labour and people are going to learn to live with them." "He urges the government to: scrap the present system of education, release political leaders, make a statement of intent that all belong to South Africa, make a declaration of intent scrapping the community councils, tricameral parliament and the homeland systems, recognise urban political organisations such as the ANC, PAC and others, and show willingness to negotiate with all race groups. 'If the government does not heed this call, time will run out and the results might be bitter,' he concluded."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 27 August appeals to the government to release Nelson Mandela, saying that while it remains to be seen what role Mandela would play, it would be an advantage for the country to deal directly with the man and not the myth. "Releasing Nelson Mandela is a necessary step towards resolving the present crisis. The Government would gain in stature by doing it now," it says.

Correction to 26 Aug RSA, Zimbabwe Sections

The following correction supplies the pages of the southern Africa section of the 26 August Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* which were inadvertently dropped beginning on page U 19, last paragraph, last line:

"to fill the gap."

It doesn't take long to run a country down, Bloomfield warns, and it "is much more difficult to build it up again. South African boycotters should be thankful that they still have shops to boycott."

In the same edition, Hans Pienaar reports on Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's remarks to the Inkatha Youth Brigade in Ulundi Saturday. President Botha had failed to meet the demands of statesmanship, Buthelezi told the gathering. "Mr Botha either did not have the power he boasted of, or was unwilling to bring about the reform he also boasted of," Buthelezi said. He added: " 'If he is as powerful as he makes out to be, he would take the rightwing elements in his party and shake them by the scruff of the neck and tell them to toe the reform line. Either that, or he is too ashamed to tell black South Africa what he has in mind for it.' " Botha fears the consequences of saying that apartheid "is here to stay forever," Buthelezi said.

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 25 August carries a column by Leon Marshall that says Nelson Mandela's reported rejection of a national convention is a perturbing development. There is precedence in South African history for constitution-making by convention, Marshall says. "The way the Union of South Africa came about in 1910 proved that a convention is not only the most practical but the most effective way of constitution-making." It is important that the people involved make their own input and plans must reflect their wishes and aspirations, Marshall says. "With a Government-appointed cabinet committee acting as the common denominator in negotiations, there remains the danger that the end-product, however much negotiation had gone into it, might still be seen as a prescribed constituion." Care must be taken to talk to interest groups to establish not only what they expect from a constitution but also who they think should represent them at a constitutional convention, if the option is to be successful.

Fleur de Villiers in a column in the same edition criticizes President Botha's Durban speech, saying he "succeeded in disguising his reform intentions so successfully that he also concealed his leadership." What he actually meant by "black participation in the central processes of decision-making," she says, is "sharing power with this country's black majority," but black South Africans don't believe a word the government utters, and there is suspicion in South Africa and abroad that the government doesn't believe it either. "Either President Botha believes in power sharing, or he doesn't," De Villiers says, and if

that is his goal, he should steel himself and use the word, and make his intent clear.

In the editorial in this edition, *THE SUNDAY STAR* reviews Mandela's apparent switch to an absolute commitment to violence and says, "it is an important change in attitude and one on which all South Africans need clarification and certainty." It would be best to release the man immediately, the newspaper says. "That would not only be a concession of major importance, it would restore Mandela to the role of ANC leader and make him directly accountable for anything the organisation does."

The same edition carries an overview by Brendan Nicholson of his interviews with ANC officials in Lusaka. The interviews cannot be published, the newspaper says, because "the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange has refused permission." "The ANC has reacted with undisguised jubilation to the growing international pressure on Pretoria and the increasing scale of unrest inside South Africa," Nicholson says. Various officials had made it clear to foreign journalists that "their organisation hoped to make South Africa ungovernable through civil and military action. This would not, however, involve a campaign of unrestrained violence against civilian targets, they said." The officials said even ANC President Oliver Tambo "was surprised and delighted at the volume of calls for sanctions around the world." Meanwhile, Nicholson notes, President Botha's Durban speech and its lack of concrete reform announcements has been greeted with some alarm by Zambian officials. "While supporting the fight against apartheid, they see South Africa as the source of most of their imports and its ports as the main gateways for their exports. Any successful blockade of South Africa would almost certainly isolate Zambia as well."

Nel Urges Release of All Renamo Captives

MB210958 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0934 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 21, SAPA — An appeal for the release of all civilians being held captive by the Mozambican Resistance Movement, Renamo, was made today by the deputy foreign minister, Mr Louis Nel. Mr Nel, as one of the two chairman of the Joint Security Commission [JSC] with Mozambique, said in a statement from Pretoria that he welcomed the release earlier this week of four Portuguese citizens by Renamo.

Mrs Celeste de Lemos, her two children, and a friend, Carla Fernandez, were picked up by a SA Defence Force patrol at the town of Komatipoort on the South African side of the border with Mozambique, a SADF spokesman said yesterday. Mrs de Lemos and the children were kidnapped on May 15, Mr Nel said.

"Many innocent people are caught in the crossfire of conflict and suffer capture," he said. "As joint chairman of the JSC, I want to point out that other innocent civilians are also being held captive by Renamo, and I hereby appeal to them on humanitarian grounds for such captives to be released as soon as possible."

The South African Government hoped that "positive steps" could be taken in this regard, he added.

Denies Helicopter Used

MB222020 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1957 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 22, SAPA — The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, today denied reports that the four hostages recently released by Renamo forces were picked up from Mozambique by a South African helicopter. In a statement issued in Pretoria, Mr Nel said Renamo forces took the hostages, Mrs Celeste de Lemos and three children, to a place south of Komatipoort on the South African border last Sunday and released them at about 4pm. The hostages began walking in a westernly direction and spent the night in the veld.

On Monday morning at about 7am, they reached a school about 8 km from the Mozambican border at Steenbok, a township in Kangwane, the statement said. A member of the school staff called the police, who transported them in a police vehicle to Komatipoort. An Air Force helicopter from the Hoedspruit base collected them and flew the group to One Military Hospital in Pretoria, where they are undergoing tests for contagious diseases.

Mr Nel said the Governments of Mozambique and Portugal were immediately informed of the group's arrival and have since been kept up to date on their circumstances.

The hostages, who are all Portuguese nationals, were expected to be released to the Portuguese Embassy in Pretoria at the weekend. It was understood they had asked to return to Maputo and the South African authorities had no objection to this, Mr Nel said.

Two Netherlands Police Arrive To Guard De Jonge

MB250647 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2046 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 24, SAPA — Two policeman from the Netherlands have arrived in South Africa to guard anthropologist Mr Klaas de Jonge, taking refuge in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, according to *RAPPORT* newspaper. The two policeman, Mr Hermanus Cornelis de Jongen and Mr Hendrikus Johannes Seenis, arrived in South Africa on diplomatic passports, the newspaper said.

It added that the Dutch policemen's presence had increased speculation that Mr de Jonge, suspected of weapons smuggling, might commit suicide rather than allow himself to be handed over to the South African authorities. The Dutch citizen has apparently said death is more acceptable to him than 20 years in jail, according to *RAPPORT*.

Mr Jacobus van Der Velden, first secretary to the Netherlands Embassy, said he knew of the two policemen. "I can say nothing. We are under great pressure and strict instructions from The Hague."

RAPPORT said the South African police and the Department of Foreign Affairs were also aware of the policemen, but had refused to comment because they were in the country on diplomatic passports.

ANC's Tambo Discusses Mandela Release, Unrest

NC251820 Paris AFP in English 1803 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Interview with Oliver Tambo, exiled ANC leader, in Dar es Salaam by Andrew Meldrum for AFP; date not given]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Aug 25 (AFP) — The exiled leader of South Africa's banned African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, says his movement is behind the rising tide of black resistance in the country's townships and warned that the violence would soon reach South Africa's whites.

The leader of South Africa's chief anti-apartheid guerrilla organization said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the past year of racial disturbances in which some 630 people have been killed came in response to ANC calls that apartheid be made "unworkable".

Mr Tambo, 67, was interviewed in this Tanzanian capital shortly after he officially opened an ANC-run college near Morogoro, 120 kms (70 miles) west of here.

He said the state of emergency declared last month in the most troubled black townships and recent mass arrests of even schoolchildren engaged in class boycotts showed that "we have entered a phase which is possibly the last phase in the life of the apartheid system."

Turning to his movement's role in the current unrest, Mr Tambo said the "felt presence of the ANC in South Africa is a powerful force that propels the people into action."

"We gave the people a strategic objective: Simply to make the apartheid system unworkable, to make the whole country incapable of government," he said.

He said government demands that the ANC should renounce violence were "impossible". "Our use of violence is not anything ... in comparison to the daily use of violence by apartheid."

Turning to a planned march Wednesday to the Pollsmoor Prison where ANC President Nelson Mandela is serving a life sentence for plotting sabotage, Mr Tambo said the demonstration would be a "most fitting reply" to a recent speech by President Pieter Botha in which he refused to release jailed black leaders.

The Reverend Allan Boesak, secretary general of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches who is organizing the march, has said it would take place despite government warnings that the demonstration would be dealt with severely.

"There again is proof that we have reached a stage where the prospect of death by the hand of the regime has ceased to be a deterrent to our people struggling against apartheid," Mr Tambo said.

When questioned on the ANC view of possible negotiations with the Pretoria government, Mr Tambo said: "At some stage, negotiations will become a factor, but we don't see them as an immediate possibility."

"The first sign that the regime is ready to talk to us would be the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners," he said. "Our target is not negotiations, it is the end of the apartheid system and there can be no compromise about that."

After years of resistance to apartheid, Mr Tambo said South Africa was "on the verge of liberation" and that his movement foresaw "a non-racial South Africa."

"We see a South Africa that is enriched by the various racial origins of its population, a South Africa that in spite of our history has become integrated," he said, adding that the ANC wanted a unitary government elected by universal suffrage.

Mr Tambo, a former schoolteacher and lawyer who practised with Mr Mandela, said that the ANC's plans for South Africa as outlined in its Freedom Charter called for nationalization of the country's banks and mines. But he said a completely state-controlled economy would not be established. "Certainly we will have a mixed economy ... We have no intention of nationalizing everything. The point is that there must be equitable distribution of wealth," he said.

In response to government charges that the ANC is a communist front, Mr Tambo said, "if the West needs apartheid ... as a bulwark against communism, then there is something wrong."

Pledges To Intensify Campaign

EA232048 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Morogoro — The South African liberation movement ANC has pledged to intensify its campaign inside the country against the rule of the minority regime of the Boers.

Speaking at the inauguration of the (?Liberation College of the People of South Africa) of (Hawange), in Morogoro, the president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, said that recent developments in South Africa are a clear indication that the Boer regime is bogged down and that the compatriots of that country will win in their endeavors to liberate that country.

Mr Tambo said the ANC has laid down the basis for a new mode of education which the Africans of South Africa will adopt after liberation and he described the Morogoro college as a great contribution to the development of the youth of South Africa.

Mr Tambo paid special tribute to President Nyerere, to the Government of Tanzania, and to the United Nations for contributing politically and materially toward the realization of that college which is serving 600 students [words indistinct].

ZIMBABWE

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Continues Visit

Further on Troops in Angola

MB231157 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, says his country is determined to maintain its troops in Angola until the Pretoria regime stops destabilizing its neighbors. Comrade Malmierca, who arrived in Harare for an official visit today, said Cuba has always wanted to reduce its troops in Angola but cannot do so as long as South Africa threatens the region. South Africa and the United States have tried to make the withdrawal a bargaining point in an effort to delay Namibia's independence.

Comrade Malmierca also said Cuba is keeping a close watch on the Reagan administration's military aims in Central America. He said his visit to Zimbabwe will help strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

Delivers Castro Message to Mugabe

MB231919 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The visiting Cuban foreign minister, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, today delivered a message to the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, from the Cuban president, Comrade Fidel Castro. This evening he is scheduled to attend a dinner hosted in his honor at a local hotel. Earlier today, Comrade Malmierca was accompanied by his Zimbabwean counterpart, Comrade Witness Mangwende, visited Heroes' Acre and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Later he paid a courtesy call on President Banana at State House.

Mangwende Speaks at Dinner

MB240757 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has hailed the fraternal relations existing between Zimbabwe and Cuba. Speaking at a dinner hosted for the visiting Cuban foreign minister, Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, in Harare last night, Comrade Mangwende thanked Cuba for the technical assistance it gave during the liberation struggle.

Comrade Mangwende criticized certain Western powers which continue to prop up the tottering Pretoria regime by using their vetoes in the United Nations. He said these powers are deeply involved in South Africa economically, and that they also have other fraternal ties with the apartheid regime. The minister condemned the towering crimes, torture, and oppression being perpetuated on innocent people in South Africa. He also condemned the South African regime for its characterized maneuvers to divide Namibians and hoodwink the international community in order to perpetuate its tyrannical rule in that country. Comrade Mangwende reiterated Zimbabwe's support for the Nonaligned Movement and the principles of equality of nations, which he says should be maintained.

In reply, the Cuban foreign minister hailed the fraternal relations which exist between the two countries.

Mugabe Departs on 4-Day Visit to PRC, DPRK

MB251149 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare this morning, leading a high-powered delegation on official visit to the PRC and the DPRK. Comrade Mugabe will be in Beijing, China for 2 days and will spend another 2 days in Pyongyang in the DPRK. The prime minister is accompanied by his wife, Comrade Sally Mugabe, several government ministers, and senior government officials.

Mugabe Notes 'Constitutional Reforms' Planned

MB231910 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the government and the ruling party will introduce constitutional reforms to rid the constitution of out-dated colonial principles. Addressing members of the judiciary at a 1-day seminar in Harare today, Comrade Mugabe said the Ministry of Justice has the responsibility of simplifying the law so that it can be understood by the ordinary man in the street. The government, he said, will continue to expand the judicial system and to open more courts, especially in the rural areas. Comrade Mugabe said customary law should be assimilated into the Roman Dutch Law in order to have a single legal system in the country.

Nkala Warns Dissidents of 'Stern Action'

MB240629 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] The Government of Zimbabwe does not regard any one holding different political views as an enemy, but it cannot tolerate those who seek to express their opinion through the barrel of a gun. The minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, gave this warning during an address at the Public Services Club in Harare last night. The minister repeated the threat, which he made in parliament previously, that stern action will be taken against dissidents and their supporters if they continue perpetrating their nefarious deeds. He said the bandits gave the government full rights to arm itself, as they are, and that all those who back them will be hard hit. Comrade Nkala said it is time ZAPU's outlaws gave up engaging in treacherous activities.

Nkala Says CAZ, ZAPU Seek To 'Topple' Government

MB230853 Harare Domestic Service in English
0440 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, has disclosed that the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe, the CAZ,

has been in partnership with PF-ZAPU to topple the ZANU-PF government. Comrade Nkala told parliament yesterday that certain CAZ members were assigned to help PF-ZAPU conduct a coup after independence.

The minister revealed that a number of whites in Bulawayo are encouraging some ZAPU members to be involved in subversive activities aimed at undermining the security of the state. He added that when the government deals with ZAPU it might have to consider dealing with the CAZ in order to achieve absflute peace and stability.

Comrade Nkala said he will study the situation before taking action. He asked PF-ZAPU to urge its dissidents to stop maiming, robbing, raping, and murdering people.

He told the House of Assembly that more than 10 people were assaulted in Tsholotsho on Wednesday by a gang of armed dissidents for coming late to a meeting called to form a ZAPU branch in the area. The minister also revealed that in Sanyati another group of dissidents assembled farm workers and denounced the government on Wednesday.

ZAPU Members Resign To Join ZANU-PF Ranks

MB230828 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Resignations from ZAPU are continously swelling the ZANU-PF membership in Matabeleland South. A recent resignation from PF-ZAPU is that of Comrade (Wilson Maduma), who won in the Umzingwane district council by-election 2 weeks ago. Comrade (Maduma's) recent resignation was confirmed by the district administrator for Umzingwane, Comrade (Philanze Ndlovo), in a telephone interview with ZIANA. Comrade (Maduma) also resigned his council seat.

According to the ZANU-PF chairman for Matabeleland South, Comrade (Joshua Maselela) many PF-ZAPU Central Committee members are now joining the ruling party.

The former deputy minister of manpower planning and PF-ZAPU Central Committee member, Comrade Jane Ngwenya, has also resigned from the party to join ZANU-PF. Announcing her resignation yesterday, Comrade Ngwenya said PF-ZAPU is a dead party and does not serve any useful purpose in an independent Zimbabwe. She expressed her full support for the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe.(supplying dropped pages)